

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Asia & Pacific**

Vol IV No 113

11 June 1982

JAPAN

Abe: U.S. May Lift USSR Oil Deal Equipment Ban
 Sakurauchi's Scheduled Indonesian Visit Canceled
 JCP Scores PRC, USSR for Judgmental Errors
 Semiconductor Makers To Increase Chip Production
 Second Uranium Enrichment Plant Planned

C 1
 C 1
 C 2
 C 2
 C 3

NORTH KOREA

PLO Official Pays Yi Chong-ok Farewell Call
 Yi Chong-ok Meets Libyan People's Bureau Official
 Anniversary of U.S. Withdrawal From Libya Marked
 XINHUA Cited on Zhao Ziyang's Japan Visit
 NODONG SINMUN Scores Haig Remarks on Koreas [11 Jun]
 Former Yonsei Students Reported Sentenced
 Seoul Student Protests Disrupted by Police
 Daily on Student 'Suppression' [MINJU CHOSON 11 Jun]
 Rally Marks Pochonbo Victory Anniversary
 Yim Chun-chu Speech
 NODONG SINMUN Article [3 Jun]
 North Sets 15 Million Ton Grain Goal for 1982 [VRPR]

D 1
 D 1
 D 1
 D 2
 D 2
 D 3
 D 4
 D 4
 D 5
 D 6
 D 15
 D 16

SOUTH KOREA

Government Denounces Israeli Action in Lebanon
 Students Booked for Antigovernment Demonstration
 Four Yonsei Students [TONG-A ILBO 9 Jun]
 Imprisonment Sentences Confirmed [TONG-A ILBO 9 Jun]
 Arrest of Student Agitator [TONG-A ILBO 10 Jun]
 Student Functions Prohibited [CHOSON ILBO 10 Jun]
 TIMES Columnist Comments on 'New Economics' [KOREA TIMES 30 May]
 Three Major Parties Agree To Meet Chon [KOREA HERALD 11 Jun]

E 1
 E 1
 E 1
 E 1
 E 1
 E 2
 E 2
 E 3

KAMPUCHEA

Chan Si Addresses Administrative Training Course
 Information Office Delegation Visits Copenhagen
 USSR Trade Accord Signed; Delegation Leaves
 Bou Thang, Hun Sen View Soviet Cultural Show
 VODK Hails Resolution of Nonaligned Meeting
 VODK Reports Prem Remarks on Kampuchean Solution

H 1
 H 2
 H 2
 H 3
 H 3
 H 4

LAOS

Foreign Ministry Scores Invasion of Lebanon
 PRK Trade Union Delegation Arrives 9 June
 Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Nepalese Envoy

I 1
 I 1
 I 1

THAILAND

Statement Urges Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon
Lawyers 'Morally Certain' of Indochina CBW Use

J 1
J 1

VIETNAM

Hanoi Scores 'Plot' To Form Khmer Coalition
SRV Jurists Assail Human Rights Inquiry
NHAN DAN Assesses 'Revolutionary Situation' [14 May]
SRV, USSR Libraries Sign Cooperation Plan
Soviet Journalist Izmailov Visits Vietnam
Hoang Quoc Viet Receives Episcopal Council Group

K 1
K 2
K 3
K 8
K 8
K 8

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Embassy in Beirut 'Temporarily' Closed
Fraser Calls for Stronger Pacific Ties
Law To Protest Defense Policies Planned
Briefs: **Ambassador to Japan**

M 1
M 1
M 1
M 1

INDONESIA

Government Denounces Israeli Invasion of Lebanon
Shipping Rule Leading to 'Tiff' With U.S.
Troops Again Cross Papua New Guinea Border
PNG Briefed on Violation Report
PNG Charges Denied
Recent Major Volcano Damage Reported
Briefs: Irian Jaya Crude Oil Production

N 1
N 1
N 2
N 2
N 3
N 3
N 4

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE

ASEAN Officials Discuss Political, Economic Issues

O 1

PHILIPPINES

Country's Bid for ASEAN Summit Called 'Non-Starter'
NPA Blamed for Northern Samar Slayings

P 1
P 1

ABE: U.S. MAY LIFT USSR OIL DEAL EQUIPMENT BAN

OW101129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Toyko, June 10, KYODO - International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday expressed confidence that the United States would lift a ban on export on equipment needed for an oil and gas development project jointly undertaken by Japan and the Soviet Union off the coast of Sakhalin, north of Japan.

Speaking to reporters upon returning from France, Abe said U.S. President Ronald Reagan had responded favorably to a request by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for termination of the ban. The two leaders conferred while attending an economic summit of seven industrialized countries held in Versailles, France, June 4-6. Abe accompanied the prime minister to the conference.

President Reagan's response raised hopes among Japanese officials for U.S. action in favor of Japan's request, Abe said.

Washington has banned export of exploration equipment necessary for the Sakhalin project as part of sanctions against the Soviet Union, stepped up after the military government in Poland clamped down on the Solidarity free trade union movement in that country last December.

There is concern here that the U.S. ban will delay exploration work scheduled to start on the continental shelf of Sakhalin this month.

Abe said the U.S. Government would make a formal decision on the matter after President Reagan's return to Washington from a conference of leaders of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) countries. The conference will end Friday.

SAKURAUCHI'S SCHEDULED INDONESIAN VISIT CANCELED

OW110715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 11, KYODO -- A scheduled visit by Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to Indonesia was canceled Friday two days before the originally slated departure because a meeting with his Indonesian opposite was not arranged in time, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The trip was canceled because the officials failed to arrange an appointment with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusmaatmadja while Sakurauchi is in Jakarta, the ministry said.

Sakurauchi was due to leave for Jakarta Sunday for a four-day official visit prior to an enlarged ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) starting next Thursday in Singapore.

The ministry officials said that a meeting between Sakurauchi and Mochtar was set up instead for June 17 in Singapore and a visit by Sakurauchi to Indonesia will be rescheduled for a time agreeable to both sides.

The officials also said that President Suharto has not yet agreed to meet with Sakurauchi, although Japan requested such a meeting.

Initially, the Japanese foreign minister was to visit Indonesia after attending the ASEAN enlarged ministerial meeting, but the tour was later rescheduled due to the Japanese Diet session's schedule.

Sakurauchi returned home Friday after an eight-day tour of Europe and the United States to attend the Versailles summit meeting and the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

JCP SCORES PRC, USSR FOR JUDGMENTAL ERRORS

0W101239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 10, KYODO -- The Japan Communist Party (JCP) Thursday accused China of maintaining an alliance with the United States, which it regards as an imperialist power.

The alliance with the United States is one of the "errors" being committed by Chinese Communist leaders in conducting international activities, the JCP said in a draft resolution to be presented to its convention next month. It is the first JCP convention since February 1980.

In the past, JCP resolutions have generally been adopted almost unanimously. The resolution says another Chinese error is intervention in the domestic affairs of communist parties of other countries.

The critical view of the Chinese Communist leadership followed press reports last month that there were indications of possible rapprochement between the communist parties of the two countries, which broke their ties in 1966 over major policy differences.

The JCP spares no criticism against the Soviet Communist Party either, saying it has meddled in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Poland.

Japanese political analysts say that Soviet interventionist policies have damaged the JCP's popular image. The minor opposition party suffered a heavy setback in the 1980 national elections.

The resolution also says the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan has turned the threat of a limited nuclear war into a "real one."

Analyzing the current domestic political situation, the JCP document says the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the second major opposition Komeito have helped the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) remain in power by proposing a centrist-leftist coalition without the communists.

The JCP said it hopes the socialists will stop what it calls their descent into the rightist camp.

SEMICONDUCTOR MAKERS TO INCREASE CHIP PRODUCTION

0W110624 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 11, KYODO -- Six major Japanese semiconductor makers are expected to increase their monthly production capacity of 64 kilobit random access memory (RAM) chips from 4.55 million units at present to 9 million units next March to meet rising U.S. and West European demand, industry sources said Friday.

The sources said that Nippon Electric Co. (NEC)'s subsidiary in Kumamoto, Kyushu, the center for its 64 K chip production, is operating at full capacity.

NEC's total monthly production capacity will be boosted to 2.5 million in March from the current 1,050,000, upon completion in October of its yen 13 billion (dollar 52.4 million) ultra-LSI plant at Sagamihara, south of Tokyo, the sources said.

Hitachi, Ltd. said it will double its monthly production capacity to 2.2 million from the current 1 million units late this year by increasing production at two plants -- one in Musashino on the western outskirts of Tokyo, and the other in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture.

Fujitsu, Ltd. Plans to increase its monthly production capacity substantially in the latter half of this year from the current 1 million, and Toshiba Corp. will increase its monthly production capacity to 1 million late this year from the present 300,000.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. plans to increase monthly production capacity to 1 million in October from the current 700,000.

Oki Electric Industry Co., which boosted its capacity to 700,000 from 500,000 early this year, is now studying the possibility of a further capacity increase, the industry sources said.

American and West European makers of computers, peripheral equipment, communications machines, measuring instruments and game machines have placed a series of bulk orders with Japanese semiconductor manufacturers for 64 K chips following decisions to use them in their products. The 64 K chips are now the star product in the U.S. microchips field with a market estimated to reach dollar 2 billion in 1985 for 64 K chips alone.

At one time, mass production of the 64 K chips in Japan triggered Japan-U.S. friction in semiconductor trade since the six major Japanese makers were ahead of the Americans, taking 70 percent of the U.S. market. But the "war" has subsided lately due in part to short supplies of the chips in the U.S. resulting from increased demand by U.S. makers of main frame computer. The price of 64 K chips has stopped dropping. Major U.S. semiconductor makers such as Texas Instruments Inc. and Motorola, Inc. have stepped up their production of 64 K chips, resulting in reducing bilateral friction.

Japan has also started commercial production of highspeed 64 K chips with access time of 120 nanoseconds (one nanosecond is 1/1 billionth of a second), the same sources said.

The sources said NEC started mass production of the chip in May while Hitachi started sample shipment of similar chips this month. Sample shipments are being made also by Mitsubishi Electric, Toshiba and Oki Electric, the sources added.

SECOND URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT PLANNED

0W110753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 11, KYODO -- Japan's second uranium enrichment plant will also be built in Okayama Prefecture, western Japan, to raise the country's uranium enrichment capacity more than four times than at present, paving the way for eventual self-supply of nuclear fuel, it was disclosed Friday. Japan's present annual uranium enrichment capacity is only 50 ton separative work units (SWU).

The second plant, a demonstration facility, will be built from fiscal 1983 at yen 70 billion (dollar 280 million). Using the centrifugal separation process, its annual production capacity will be 200 ton SWU.

The Science and Technology Agency has told the Okayama Prefectural Government that it would start geographical survey in three candidate sites in the prefecture -- Kamisai, Katsukita and Kume. The governmental Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. (PNC), the main promoter of the project will ask the prefectural government for assistance early next week.

The demonstration plant is ultimately aimed at reducing the cost of enriched uranium to around twice the international level from three to four times as at present as the existing pilot plant using the same process.

PLO OFFICIAL PAYS YI CHONG-OK FAREWELL CALL

SK110008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on June 10 met and had a talk with Muhammad Ahmad Salamat Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, who paid a farewell call on him. Present there was Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU OFFICIAL

SK110010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on June 10 met and had a talk with 'Abd Al-Majid Kashukushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and an official of the People's Bureau of Libya were present there.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM LIBYA MARKED

SK110524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held in Pyongyang on June 10 to observe the 12th anniversary of the abolition of the U.S. military base in Libya.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, were placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Libya Friendship Association, pointed out that since they abolished the Wheelus Air Base of the U.S. imperialists and cleared the land of Libya completely of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces the Libyan people under the leadership of respected Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi have registered successes through a vigorous struggle for building a new prosperous Libya, repulsing the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

He said: We sincerely wish the friendly Libyan people greater success on the road of defending national sovereignty and building a new prosperous society. In the future, too, the Korean people will strive to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Libyan people in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and actively support and encourage the struggle of the Libyan and other Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

Speaking next, 'Abd al-Majid Kashukushah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya to our country, denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists for their vicious aggression against the Palestinian resistance fighters and the Lebanese people.

Noting that the solidarity of the friendly Korean people with the fighting Libyan people proves the bonds of friendship existing between the peoples of the two countries, he said: This is a practical embodiment of the wise policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He stated: We Libyan people always stand on the side of the Korean people fighting for the reunification of the country.

We highly praise the stand maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the Korean people's cause of independence and the peaceful reunification of the country and his greatness and pay high tribute to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for his efforts for the prosperity of the Korean people.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Invited to the meeting were the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian embassy and an official of the mission of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang.

XINHUA CITED ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S JAPAN VISIT

SK060858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, recently paid an official visit to Japan, according to a XINHUA report.

Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Tokyo on May 31, attended a welcome function in the afternoon and was invited to a banquet arranged by the Japanese prime minister in the evening in his honor.

During his stay in Japan Premier Zhao Ziyang had talks with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki.

Discussed at the talks were the problem of developing the relations between the two countries and other problems of common concern.

Premier Zhao Ziyang called a press conference upon his visit to Japan at the press club in Tokyo on June 2.

That day Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a meeting sponsored by the Japan-China Friendship Organizations and a party given by Japanese economic organizations and arranged a banquet for the Japanese prime minister and other personages in the evening.

A press communique on Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan was made public in Tokyo on the same day. During his stay in Japan, he toured Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nara, Kyoto and other places.

Premier Zhao Ziyang left Japan on June 5 after concluding his visit.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES HAIG REMARKS ON KOREAS

SK110748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2247 GMT 10 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June commentary: "Aggressor's Violent Language"]

[Text] While persisting in staging cowardly propaganda to defame us and making brigandish, violent remarks, the U.S. imperialists are trying to threaten someone else.

In an interview with a HANGUK ILBO reporter on 8 June, the U.S. secretary of state said that there are well-armed puppet and U.S. troops in South Korea and, in case of contingency, they would be quickly deployed. He bragged that someone else will be repelled and will pay a heavy price.

The gibberish by Haig disclosed that the military superiority of the North and the threat of southward invasion which the U.S. imperialists clamor of daily, are sheer lies.

Several days ago, Wickham, the former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, and the press of the United States loudly clamored about our military superiority and the possibility of a southward invasion. Now, on the contrary, the U.S. secretary of state openly raves about their military superiority, thus trying to threaten someone else. In this, we can clearly see the shameless and cunning nature of the U.S. imperialists who, at one point, propagandize on their inferiority by fabricating groundless facts and, at another, prate about their superiority.

On the one hand, while staging tricky propaganda to defame us, the U.S. imperialists are, on the other hand, persisting in the policy of strength and scheming to realize their ambition of dominating all of Korea.

In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have tens of thousands of U.S. troops armed with up-to-date combat and technological weapons and several million regular and reserve puppet forces. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to augment the U.S. and puppet troops and bring in more war gear. At the same time, they ceaselessly continue to stage war exercise commotions. The dark cloud of war is spreading not from the North but from the South.

The gibberish of the U.S. secretary of state about someone else's southward invasion and the heavy price that will have to be paid is a sophism aimed at concealing their new war schemes and brigandish, violent language aimed at threatening someone else.

No matter what kind of slanderous propaganda they may utter, the U.S. imperialists cannot conceal the ugly look of the warmongers. The policy of strength will only accelerate their ruin.

In the interview, while slandering us in connection with the question of North-South dialogue, Haig called South Korea-U.S. relations a partnership and said that he fully supports the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's reunification proposal. His interview is full of suggestions that the bosses of the U.S. imperialists have recently reaffirmed that they will honor the commitment to the puppet clique and express their support for the reunification proposal, the deceptive nature of which has been completely disclosed. War and peaceful reunification cannot go hand in hand.

Because of its rampage in implementing the U.S. imperialist policy of war and division, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is placed under the denunciation and rejection at home and abroad and has been isolated. Among the South Korean people, anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment is growing rapidly. The so-called partnership and the full support of the reunification proposal babbled about the bosses of the U.S. imperialists are for the purpose of diverting the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment at home and abroad and inspiring the puppet clique to maintain the colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed wicked aggressors hellbent on seeking the policy of strength to realize its aggressive ambition against all of Korea and the ringleaders of imposing the tragedy of national division and all kinds of misfortune and agony on our people.

The South Korean people are vigorously waging the struggle against the war and divisive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country. The U.S. imperialists' policy of war and division is anachronistic. The U.S. imperialists must not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries but must withdraw from South Korea, along with all their aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to persist in the policy of strength to scheme for a new Korean war and continue to support the fascist elements and drive them to ignite a new war, as warmongers, aggressors and splittists they will face stronger denunciation by our people and the people of the world.

FORMER YONSEI STUDENTS REPORTED SENTENCED

SK110006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 11 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on the final appeal at the puppet supreme court on June 9 confirmed prison terms up to seven years upon Chang Sin-hwan and two other former students of the Yonsei University on charges of involvement in the "case of the Student Federation for Democracy and National Salvation," according to a report.

These students reportedly joined the Student Federation for Democracy and National Salvation and carried on righteous activity, agitating for the demonstration of the Yonsei University students against fascism and for democracy several times from 1979 to 1980.

The military fascist clique rigged up the "case of the Student Federation for Democracy and National Salvation," claiming that these students "acted on the line" of someone, and arrested them in April last year on charges of violation of the "national security law" and repeatedly held murderous trials.

SEOUL STUDENT PROTESTS DISRUPTED BY POLICE

SK110004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 11 (KCNA) -- Students of the "Hanguk University of Foreign Studies" in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a foreign press report on June 10.

Scores of students of the university marched around the campus, scattering about 300 leaflets and chanting anti-"government" slogans.

The leaflets denounced the Chon Tu-hwan "government" and called for a thorough explanation of the recent financial scandal, the foreign report said.

The demonstration lasted until riot police rushed to the university and formed columns near the school gate.

Much frightened by the continued anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique sent several busloads of riot police to the university to suppress students and took one student into custody.

Daily on Student 'Suppression'

SK110528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 11 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who brutally suppressed the anti-"government" struggle of students at Yonsei, Seoul and Tongguk universities in Seoul, arrested many of them and passed penalties upon them.

Branding the brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an unjustifiable criminal act, the author of the commentary says: It is only too natural that South Korean students should determinedly rise up in an anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle today.

Their struggle for the building of a new independent and democratic society free from aggressors and traitors and from fascist dictatorship can never be a target of suppression nor be regarded as a crime.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, nevertheless, answered the students who turned out in a just struggle with violence. They are, indeed, an ignorant band of gangsters who know nothing but bayonet-brandishing and heinous hangmen of human rights and democracy. The puppets brutal suppression of students is the last-ditch effort of those driven to the wall.

The commentary stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop fascist suppression and step down from "power", as demanded by the South Korean students and people, before they face a more stern judgement.

RALLY MARKSPOCHONBO VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

SK040420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pochonbo, June 4 (KCNA) -- A meeting commemorating the 45th anniversary of the victory of the historic Pochonbo battle, which was personally organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held in Pochonbo, the holy land of revolution, on June 3.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was set up in the centre of the meeting place.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and leading functionaries of the local party, power and economic organs and generals of the Korean People's Army and a large number of working people, youth and students, and People's Army soldiers.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and secretary of the Central People's Committee, made a report at the meeting.

He said that the Pochonbo battle triumphantly organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 45 years ago was a historic battle which dealt a hard political and military blow at the truculent Japanese imperialist aggressors and demonstrated to the whole world the indomitable stamina and national honor of the Korean people and a great event which holds a shining place in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and anti-Japanese revolutionary war of our people.

The Pochonbo battle, which brilliantly recorded a chapter of imperishable feats on the militant road of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, was a battle of great significance in carrying into practice the great plan of the liberation of the country worked out by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to destroy the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and establish the national sovereignty by the internal force of our nation, he declared.

By organizing the 15-year long anti-Japanese armed struggle and constantly leading it to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song finally routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplished the historic cause of the liberation of the country, he stressed.

Turning to the question of national reunification, he noted: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech in April, once again clearly indicated a way of achieving the country's reunification independently by the efforts of themselves in the national interests, by applying the immortal chuche idea to the solution of the reunification question.

The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the main obstacle to the reunification of our country.

It is impossible to solve the question of national reunification independently or think of peace and security in our country and the rest of Asia, with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops left in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists policy of interference in the Korean internal affairs must be ended and they must get out of South Korea at an early date, taking along their troops and all their aggressive weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Noting that today the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are despicably manoeuvring to leave South Korea as a permanent colony and military base to the U.S. imperialists and are frantically resorting to anti-communist confrontation and fascist suppression of the people, the reporter stressed: We declare once again that we are ready to sincerely negotiate on the question of national reunification with anyone who opposed the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their interference and adheres to an independent stand.

The South Korean rulers must promptly stop their manoeuvres for division, fascism and war, unconditionally and immediately release Kim Tae-chung and other illegally detained political prisoners, allow the democratisation of the South Korean society and give up anti-communist confrontation.

The most realistic and reasonable way for realising the reunification of our country independently is to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

There lie many obstacles and difficulties in the way of national reunification, but we will accomplish at any cost the historic cause of national reunification by upholding the policy for the independent reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carrying it through to the end.

Yim Chun-chu Speech

SK040916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Speech by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the DPRK KWP Central Committee and general secretary of the Central People's Committee, at 3 June report meeting in Pochonbo marking 45th anniversary of victory in Pochonbo battle -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Some 45 years have elapsed since the outbreak of the historic Pochonbo battle which shed a ray of hope for the liberation of the fatherland on our people's heart and vigorously encouraged the nation in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle.

Today our people are significantly greeting with high national pride and self-confidence the day commemorating the victory in the Pochonbo battle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song staged in our fatherland, leading a hard-core unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, during the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule. Following the respected and beloved leader's leadership, they are resolved to vigorously struggle to consummate the chuche cause which was pioneered on the hallowed peak of Mt. Paektu. [applause]

The Pochonbo battle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and led 45 years ago is a historic battle which dealt a heavy blow at the wicked Japanese imperialist aggressors politically and militarily and displayed the Korean people's invincible spirit and national honor to the world. It is also a great event which added a brilliant page in the history of our people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and anti-Japanese revolution. [applause]

About the time of the outbreak of the Pochonbo battle the Japanese imperialists were strengthening their fascist suppression and brigandish plunder of the Korean people. To obliterate the anti-Japanese nature of our people, the Japanese imperialist aggressors harshly suppressed the revolutionary advance of workers and peasants, fabricated fascist laws, beefed up colonial organs, and indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered the patriotic people. They also committed truculent maneuvers to adopt Korea as a supply base for invading the continent and as a rear area.

Under the pretext of the so-called development of the northern areas of Korea, the Japanese imperialist aggressors expanded military facilities on a large scale in the northern part of Korea and indiscriminately plundered our country's rich natural resources and crops. Babbling slogans "Japan and Korea are one country" and "Cooperating and suffering together," they ran wild to obliterate everything concerning the nation of the Korean people. Korea was converted into a living hell in which innumerable fellow countrymen were in the depth of despair without hope for the future.

At a harsh time when the tragedy of national ordeal hung over this land, the people's resentment against the Japanese imperialist aggressors skyrocketed and our nation's 5,000-year history was on the brink of extinction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song worked out an outstanding operational plan to inspire firm faith in the nation's revival in our people's heart and effect a great upsurge in the Korean revolution by destroying the Japanese imperialist aggressors by advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces deep into the country. [applause]

Having put forward a plan for advancing a hard-core unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces into the area around the boundary and gradually expanding the arena of struggle into the country at the historic (Namod) conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth an operational plan of marching a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces into the country at the Hsikang conference in March 1937 and energetically led the struggle to realize it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's operational plan of marching into the country was a revolutionary plan reflecting the situation created at that time, the demand of our revolution. It was a positive plan which enabled our people to be united under the banner of national border and confused the defense system of their border garrison by making the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces conduct military activities in a broad area along the coast of the Yalu River and the Tuman River. In June 1937 he launched onto the road of the historic march into the fatherland, leading a hard-core unit, and wisely organized and led the operation on Pochonbo -- the Japanese imperialists' strategic vantage point. [applause]

At 2200 on 4 June, with one rifleshot by the great Gen Kim Il-song, the Pochonbo battle was launched, shaking the night sky of the fatherland which was enveloped in tragedy. Later, the citadel of the enemy was enveloped in the flames of revenge. Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces boldly destroyed the Japanese imperialist tyrannical and suppressive organs, including a police box and a myon office, and mopped up the Japanese imperialist aggressors -- our nation's implacable enemy. [applause]

Declarations and the 10-point program for the liberation of the fatherland written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were posted on the walls of the Pochonbo streets, and various manifestos and leaflets were scattered. The liberated Pochonbo streets were seething with joy and pleasure of greeting the great Comrade Kim Il-song -- the matchless patriot and legendary hero whom the people always admired. Shouts of "Long live Gen Kim Il-song!" and "Hurrah for the independence of Korea!" echoed in the night sky.

The Pochonbo people, who had their life revering in high esteem the great leader as the sun of the nation and the savior of liberation, enthusiastically welcomed the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song, shedding tears of joy and pleasure.

Hearing the enthusiastic cheers of the multitudes, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech denouncing the Japanese imperialists' fascist suppression and brigandish plunder and encouraging the people of all walks of life in the anti-Japanese struggle to win the independence of the fatherland.

In his historic speech "Let us stoutly struggle for the liberation of the fatherland," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: My fellow countrymen, look at the flames over there. The fiercely burning flames show the fate of the enemy. The flames say that our nation is still alive and we can win victory against the Japanese imperialists -- those barefaced robbers. The flames will shine as a ray of hope in the heart of our nation, which has been suffering from hunger and maltreatment, and will spread throughout the land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech delivered at the decisive battleground of victory where the Korean people's Revolutionary Armed Forces beat the Japanese imperialist aggressors to death became an immortal torch which inspired firm faith in the revival of the nation and in the victory of the revolution in the hearts of the Korean people, who had suffered from the Japanese imperialist fascist rule. It also became a banner of struggle which vigorously rallied people of all walks of life on the road of the sacred struggle for the liberation of the fatherland by uniting them under the banner of the antinational front for reunification. [applause]

By smashing with flexible tactics the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who, mobilizing vast troops, hurriedly chased the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], frightened by its advance to Pochonbo, on Mt Kuji and on Kanson Hill, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song completely thwarted the rascals' foolish attempt and brilliantly achieved success in the historic tactical offensive operation of the KPRA for the advance to the homeland. [applause]

The KPRA's advance to the homeland and the victory in the Pochonbo battle was the victory of the chuche-type strategic and tactical policy of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great military strategist and a victorious, iron-willed commander. It was a brilliant fruition of the leader's outstanding tactics. [applause]

Based on a chuche-type strategic idea that to achieve national independence and liberation the people of colonial states should smash imperialist aggressors by themselves with arms, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formulated a policy for the offensive tactical operation for the advance to the homeland and dealt annihilating blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were matchlessly superior in numerical strength, in technology and in equipment, using great strategy and tactics. Thus, he guaranteed victory in the Pochonbo battle. [applause]

The Pochonbo battle, which added a chapter of immortal exploits to the military history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, was of great significance in implementing the great plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for achieving the liberation of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the people by smashing the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule through the independent effort of our people. [applause]

The flames which glowed in the night sky of Pochonbo demonstrated to the world that Koreans were not dead but alive and that they could win victory if they fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. These flames signaled the dawn of liberation, making our people entertain a hope for national revival. They were the flames of the revolution, leading our people's overall anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to an upsurge with an armed struggle with a central figure.

Greeting an encouraging event in which the vast troops of the KPRA -- the true sons and daughters of the Korean people -- magnificently advanced to the homeland and smashed the Japanese imperialists, our people became proud and were greatly encouraged, confirming the conviction that as long as our revolutionary army struggled, Korea would surely achieve independence.

The advance of the KPRA to the homeland and the victory of the Pochonbo battle made the Japanese imperialist aggressors restless and panic-stricken by dealing irrevocably great political and military blows at these rascals and undermined the Japanese imperialists' colonial ruling system. [applause]

By showing that if the oppressed people courageously struggled against aggressors with arms they could protect the honor of the country and people and win victory, the Pochonbo battle greatly encouraged the anti-imperialist people and their national liberation struggle. [applause]

Indeed, the historic Pochonbo battle, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously organized and led in the most dismal period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, was a great event which shed a brilliant light signaling the victory of the anti-Japanese revolution in the fatherland over which a dark cloud had hung low and which demonstrated to the world the indomitable, heroic fighting spirit of our people. This battle will shine with the history of the fatherland and remain in the hearts of the people forever as the torch of the revolution. [applause]

Comrades, the course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, which demonstrated the invincible might of the KPRA and led our people's cause for national liberation to a brilliant victory, was strewn with the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brilliantly assumed a firm chuche-type stand that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people themselves and that strength stems from them to victoriously carry out the Korean revolution. [applause]

After inventing the immortal chuche idea during the intial period of embarkation on the road of the revolution and illuminating the future path of the Korean revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth at every stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the most correct revolutionary line and policy reflecting the situation in our country and the desire of our people and wisely led the KPRA and our people to the struggle to implement this line and policy.

Expanding an armed struggle to the homeland was a strategic policy which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consistently had sought from the first period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. [applause] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consistently held that, to finally eliminate the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and achieve the independence of the country, all the Korean people should actively rise in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and that, to achieve this end, an armed struggle should be expanded to the homeland, no matter how wicked the maneuvers of the enemy might be and no matter how difficult the situation might be. To lay a firm foundation for this, he helped actively carry out the work of organizing revolutionary organizations and rallying the people following the period of revolutionary activities by sending young communists, KPRA teams and political underground activists to the homeland. At the same time, the great leader personally visited the Onsong area on many occasion, guided homeland underground revolutionary organizations, helped actively to forge ahead with the work of laying a mass foundation for making the northern border area along the Tuman River a strategic stronghold of an armed struggle and of making preparations for founding the party and encouraged the broad strata of the people to wage the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

During the first period of activating the KPRA and of launching the anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded a guerrilla base -- the cradle of the Korean revolution -- in the area along the Tuman River. In March 1933, he advanced to Mt Wangje, personally leading a rank, convened a historic meeting of responsible leaders of underground revolutionary organizations and political underground activists in the Onsong area and delineated the policy for expanding the armed struggle to the homeland and the task of implementing this policy.

In the mid-1930's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Mt. Paektu base -- a new type of base to lead the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a great upsurge and to rapidly expand the armed struggle to the homeland, more vigorously carried out military and political activities in the border area, organized the Fatherland Liberation Association -- the first united front organization in our country -- and expanded the network of this organization deep to the homeland. Thus, he achieved the unity of anti-Japanese forces on a pan-national scale, more firmly consolidated the mass foundation of the revolution and matured the conditions for advance to the fatherland by the KPRA.

The historic Pochonbo battle was the tactical offensive operation of the KPRA for the advance to the homeland -- the implementation of the strategic policy delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the Japanese imperialists frantically stepped up as never before the punitive expedition against the KPRA to achieve security in the rear area after starting the Sino-Japan war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced to the fatherland by conducting the unprecedently arduous 100-odd-day march and victoriously organized and waged the large-scale Musan area offensive tactical operation.

Thanks to the advance of the KPRA to the homeland by waging the Pochonbo and Musan area battles and to many victorious tactical operations, the Japanese imperialist aggressors repeatedly suffered serious political and military defeats, the revolutionary spirit of people of all walks of life was promoted and various anti-Japanese struggles were waged more vigorously everywhere in the country, under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

To meet the requirements of the situation developed in the first half of the 1930's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a strategic policy for initiatively greeting the great event of the liberation of the fatherland. While helping strengthen the KPA and step up its political and military activities, he helped vigorously accelerate preparations for waging a pan-national struggle among the broad strata of the people in the homeland in combination with an armed struggle.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who put forth the most correct struggle lines and guidelines at every stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and led all of the Korean Revolutionary Army's political and military activities to victory, the anti-Japanese armed struggle has become the center of the Korean revolution and expanded and developed endlessly while the situation at home and abroad was turning in favor of our people's struggle to achieve the ultimate victory of the cause of the fatherland's liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who on the basis of his clear insight into the demands of the rapidly changing situation, carefully provided political and military preparations for a decisive moment for the fatherland liberation. In August 1945 he summoned all the commanders and soldiers of the Korean Revolutionary Army to a showdown for the liberation of the fatherland and the units of the Korean Revolutionary Army, on the order of the respected and beloved comrade commander, smashed the so-called impregnable defense line of the Japanese imperialists, ruthlessly annihilating the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had earlier opened a new era of the Korean revolution under the banner of down-with-imperialism and put forth chuche-type revolutionary lines and guidelines. By organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to endless victories for a long period of 15 years, he achieved the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland after annihilating the Japanese imperialist aggressors. [applause]

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great revolutionary struggle which, assuming the chuche idea as its leading guideline, achieved national sovereignty and the independence of the nation after destroying the brutal Japanese imperialists' colonial rule through revolutionary force. It was also a war of liberating the fatherland which has contributed greatly to annihilating international fascism's shock brigade in Asia, opening a big hole in the imperialist colonial system in the East.

In the flames of the arduous and protracted armed struggle waged against the Japanese, rock-firm unity and cohesion was established in the revolutionary ranks on the basis of the chuche idea, and the foundation of the Korean revolution was firmly laid. Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition based on the chuche ideological system, communist revolutionary spirit, noble revolutionary accomplishments, ample experience in struggle, revolutionary work methods and popular work spirit was established in the flames. [applause]

As a result of the victory in the glorious anti-Japanese revolution, the Japanese imperialist colonial rule in our country ended after nearly half a century. Our people have become the true masters of their own destiny and country. A broad path unfolded before us for building a new society. [applause]

The course of struggle waged by our people following the national liberation to erect a true life for people in the liberated fatherland after defeating the Japanese imperialists aggressors were days of rewarding struggle and advance to develop to a new, higher degree the glorious Korean revolutionary cause explored by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the loftily raised banner of the chuche idea in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. It was also a course of great creation and construction to inherit and brilliantly embody the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition under our party's leadership.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party and the glorious tradition of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people, even under the complicated and arduous conditions in which they had to directly confront the U.S. imperialists -- the chieftains of world imperialism -- have achieved upsurges in revolution and construction and have been able to reach today's heights following the most correct revolutionary lines and guidelines. [applause]

It was all thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and that our party's glorious revolutionary tradition established by the leader has been brilliantly inherited and developed that our people have found a chuche-type party, built an independent revolutionary government and regular revolutionary armed forces in a timely manner in the chaos following national liberation, turned the northern half of the republic into a strong base of the Korean revolution by successfully implementing the anti-imperialist, antifeudal and democratic revolutionary tasks, achieved a brilliant victory in a just national liberation war waged against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted that they had never suffered defeat and victoriously explored the unprecedented socialist revolution and socialist construction in the post-war period. [applause]

By advancing following the chuche-type revolutionary lines and guidelines put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have been able to successfully achieve through the arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle the various stages and construction works and established a people's paradise on earth, the one the old revolutionary warriors ardently aspired and fought for during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and a most advanced and wonderful socialist system free of exploitation and repression under which the working people enjoy a creative and independent life as the true masters of society and the country. [applause]

Our country, despised and maltreated by others due to its backwardness and poverty, has been turned into a powerful and dignified socialist country of self-reliance, independence and self-defense with political independence, powerful economic strength, mighty defense power and a brilliant national culture -- achieving endless prosperity. This is a great victory for our people, who have inherited the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in the era of the Workers' Party, and an unprecedented accomplishment in this land." [applause]

By advancing under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, our people have advanced far in achieving the socialist and communist cause. Our country is daily changing its appearance.

In the course of a rewarding struggle to model society on the chuche idea under the lofty banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea has become solid which nothing can break. Our socialist self-reliant national economy has endlessly consolidated and developed. A golden age has been unfolded in socialist national culture. [applause]

The people, who are proud of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP, are demonstrating a high degree of loyalty by invariably joining the struggle for implementing the great leader's teachings and the party's policy -- the embodiment of the great leader. In our society, the noblest and most reverent communist revolutionary spirits that once filled the forests of Mt Paektu are highly displayed. [applause]

The annals of our people's struggle, which they have painted with endless victories and upsurges in their arduous revolutionary struggles and construction, shows that the strength of the people struggling for a just revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the great leader is invincible. Nothing can stop the advance of such a people.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean revolution has a glorious yesterday and today. Our people enjoy happiness and can look ahead to a brilliant future. The firm guarantee for our country's permanent prosperity and ultimate triumph of our revolution is in advancing by following the leadership of the great leader and party. [applause]

The high honor and dignity enjoyed by our people today should be attributed to upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All of the monumental changes wrought in our country are a noble fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader. [applause]

It is the highest honor and joy for our people to carry out the revolution, upholding as the leader the great Comrade Kim Il-song, who has achieved immortal revolutionary accomplishments which will shine for thousands of years to come. In the course of arduous and protracted revolution, he explored the modern history of our people and led the socialist and communist cause and the anti-imperialist and independence cause to victory. [applause]

Availing myself of this significant opportunity marking the historic 45th anniversary of the Pochonbo battle victory, I, along with people's reverence and loyalty, offer the highest honor and warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people and party, who achieved national liberation by organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolution to victory, established an endlessly prosperous, independent socialist state in this land and provided our people with today's glory and happiness. [applause]

Comrades: Our revolution, which has traversed the path of rewarding struggles and victory under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, is developing into a new, higher degree. Our people face an important task of advancing national reunification and the complete victory of socialism. [applause]

Putting an end to the nation's division and achieving the cause of national reunification is the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and an urgent task which should not be postponed for even a moment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Reunifying the divided fatherland is the nation's supreme duty and the most important revolutionary task facing our party and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, putting forth the most correct lines and guidelines for national reunification at every stage of the revolutionary development, has led our people in their struggle to implement them, and in his historic policy speech last April again clearly elucidated ways to achieve national reunification by our people themselves -- in the interest of the nation and independently by embodying the immortal chuche idea.

Achieving national reunification without interference from the outside forces by the Korean people themselves is the fundamental principle of the KWP and the government of the republic.

Today the basic obstacle to our country's reunification is the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy. The U.S. imperialists, occupying by military force half the land of our country, are trampling on our nation's sovereignty while interfering in the internal affairs of our country. They oppose our country's reunification with their two Koreas policy. Driven by an ambition to invade Korea and to dominate the world, the U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Korea a vast quantity of weapons of mass destruction, including aggression troops and nuclear weapons. They also are actively encouraging the South Korean fascist military elements to maneuvers to provoke a new war. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists forced on the Korean people indescribable calamities and misery in the past. Now they are unabashedly pursuing their aggressive plan against our country while strengthening military collusion among the United States, Japan and South Korea by inducing Japan, a country which still is waiting for an opportunity to invade our country, into the plot.

The large-scale war exercises repeatedly staged by the U.S. imperialists along with the South Korean fascist military elements by mobilizing great numbers of aggressive armed forces are an open challenge to us. These exercises show that their maneuvers to provoke a new war have entered an extremely dangerous stage. If the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression are allowed to remain in South Korea, we cannot solve the issue of the fatherland's reunification in an independent way; nor can we conceive of peace and security in our country or in Asia.

The U.S. policy of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea should be stopped, and the U.S. imperialists should leave South Korea at an early date, taking along all the aggressive weapons, including their troops and nuclear weapons.

While persistently clinging to a policy depending on outside forces, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique today is wickedly maneuvering to keep the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression for an indefinite period and offer South Korea as their permanent colony and military base. It is frantically staging anticommunist confrontation commotions, imposing fascist repression on the people. It massacred with tanks and bayonets the patriotic people and students in Kwangju who rose up for democracy and the nation's peaceful reunification and cruelly executed its political opponents. Owing to the human butcher Chon Tu-hwan, South Korea has been turned into a human slaughterhouse where an unprecedented tragedy is being staged.

The South Korean ruling class, kowtowing to the masters and never hesitating to do anything to maintain the dictatorial regime and frantic about division and maneuvers to provoke a war, is employing every intrigue to overcome isolation at home and abroad, political, economic and social chaos and crises. Turning its back on all our policies for reunification, it shouts false proposals for reunification. These are no more than camouflage for its splittist maneuvers. It drastically beefs up the puppet armed forces behind the scenes and is devoted to acts of military provocation, staging war exercises almost every day.

Extremely embarrassed by the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle spirit which is daily growing among the students and people, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist military clique, while launching more vicious reactionary offenses than ever against the democratic forces, recently even reached the point of staging a farce portraying the centennial of the aggressive and subordinate Korea-U.S. treaty as a history of friendship and cooperation.

This is not only a most heinous and shameless swindling act to instill among the South Korean people the pro-U.S. flunkeyist ideology, to soothe anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment growing among the South Korean people, to perpetuate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and to continue their brigandish, aggressive, treacherous and treasonous acts, but also an intolerable challenge to all of the Korean people who treasure national dignity and sovereignty.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which has been engrossed in flunkeyism and treachery, has actively supported the theory of the same destiny between Japan and South Korea clamored about by the Japanese reactionaries and has indiscreetly run wild to strengthen collusion with them.

As a result, in South Korea, nationalism has been totally obliterated and all fields, including the political, economic, cultural and military fields, have been more deeply placed under the double subjugation of the United States and Japan. Thus, South Korea has been reduced to a miserable living hell where fascism and terror are rampant.

All facts show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful running dog of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a heinous national traitor surpassing preceding traitors. In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the treacherous and treasonous policy of relying on foreign forces by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should be sternly smashed. All people who treasure the country and the nation should firmly unite and rise up in a sacred struggle for reunification and national salvation.

No matter what schemes they may employ, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs cannot block the sacred and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and students which has been intensified with each passing day. We again state our willingness to sit face to face with anyone who opposes the U.S. imperialists' occupation of and intervention in South Korea and who maintains independence in order to achieve the reunification of the fatherland.
[applause]

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues to perpetrate a policy relying on foreign forces, treacherous and treasonous acts and seeks confrontation and war while running counter to the aspiration of the people, this will result in expediting his downfall.

The South Korean rulers should immediately end their reckless war schemes, unconditionally and immediately release illegally arrested political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, guarantee the democratization of South Korean society and stop anticomunist confrontation without delay.

The most realistic and reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is to reunify the fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, systems, political factions and political views and vigorously struggle to form a single united national front for reunification and to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. As in the case of our people in the past who firmly united under the banner of the fatherland's liberation with firm faith in victory, following the torch of reunification in the skies of Pochonbo, if the compatriots in the North and South and abroad firmly unite under the lofty ideal of independence, peace and great national unity and vigorously stage a reunification movement, any obstacles by splittists at home and abroad can be smashed and the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification can be expedited. [applause]

Many difficulties and obstacles lie on the road of national reunification. However, we will achieve the historic cause of national reunification by upholding and implementing the policy of independent reunification of the fatherland set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The acceleration of socialist construction in the northern half of the republic is an important guarantee for expediting national reunification and for the final completion of our revolution.

Today we are assigned the glorious task of making a decisive advance in the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by more vigorously carrying out the three revolution revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- by upholding the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. We should establish the chuche idea system in the party and in society while strengthening the political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks -- firmly united around the party and the leader. All party members and workers should closely study and master the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the history of his glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities, have a correct chuche-type outlook on the world and display the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the leader's instructions and party policies -- the materialization of these instructions. They should resolutely protect, glorify generation after generation and thoroughly materialize the immortal revolutionary tradition developed by the great leader in the bloody anti-Japanese struggle.

Just as the true young Korean communists who held the great leader in high esteem and showed loyalty to him during the early period of the Korean revolution, all party members and workers should resolutely protect and safeguard the respected and beloved leader and our glorious party center with indomitable revolutionary spirit and more firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the revolution.

Upholding the New Year's message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his historic policy speech, we should accomplish this year's national economic plan and the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction with the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance and successfully achieve the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

We should not slacken our vigilance for a moment against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for aggression and war, always make readiness for mobilization and enact a continuous upsurge in production and construction.

As they did in the past, our people will hold aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, strengthen friendship and unity with the world's progressive countries and tenaciously struggle to build a new independent world.

Our people struggling to achieve the just revolutionary cause under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership will be always victorious. [applause] Let us all uphold the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification and the victory of socialism and complete the chuche cause. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause, shouts] Long live the glorious KWP, the organizer and encourager of all the victories of the Korean people! [applause, shouts]

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK031126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 45th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle which was personally organised and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had powerfully organised and directed the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in close combination with its operations of advance into the homeland, organised and commanded the historic Pochonbo battle on June 4, 1937, reflecting the rigorous situation in the mid-1930's and the matured demand of our developing revolution.

In an article titled "Immortal Exploits Recorded on the Road of Restoration of the Fatherland" NODONG SINMUN says that the Pochonbo battle was a historic one which imbued our people with the firm conviction of national liberation and sternly announced the ruin of Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Referring to the significance of the Pochonbo battle, it says: First of all, the victory in the battle demonstrated the firm will of the Korean people to drive the Japanese imperialist aggressors out of Korea, resolutely resisting their colonial rule and inspired our people with the conviction that if they fought against the Japanese imperialists, they would surely win victory.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed the Korean people were not dead, but alive and it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it. The battle of Pochonbo declared to the whole world: The Korean people are resisting Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the notion that Korea and Japan are one.

"The Japanese imperialists and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans will not join the Japanese imperialists in invading China; Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into Japanese ones; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fight them. This is the strategic significance of the battle of Pochonbo. Herein lies the historic significance of the battle of Pochonbo."

Through the victory in the Pochonbo battle which highly displayed the resourcefulness, courage and dignity of the nation, our people were convinced that as long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided them, they could certainly defeat the Japanese imperialists and achieve the cause of independence on their own strength. The victory instilled great national pride in our people and the officers and men of the Korean people's Army and inspired them with strength and courage in the period of building a new fatherland including the days of democratic construction after liberation and the hard-fought fatherland liberation war.

The victory in the historic Pochonbo battle also dealt a heavy military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, smashing their guard along the border area and caused serious ideological vacillation within the enemy.

The victory totally exploded the "myth" about the "mighty" of the Japanese imperialists. The Pochonbo battle which showered a fire of revenge upon the arrogant aggressors showed that the Japanese imperialist aggression army was not an "invincible imperial army," and when the entire people fought in firm unity, they could surely defeat the enemy.

The news of the Pochonbo battle which broke the spine of the enemy was widely spread among broad masses of people the world over through mass media of Korea, China, Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries. This inspired the people with the conviction that if they fought against the imperialist aggressors, they could win and powerfully encouraged them to the struggle for the realisation of the cause of freedom, independence and justice.

Indeed, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's operations of advance into the homeland and its victory in the Pochonbo battle shine as an immortal feat performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in leading the struggle to achieve national liberation and independence to victory under the banner of the chuche idea.

NORTH SETS 15 MILLION TON GRAIN GOAL FOR 1982

SK080219 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Roundtable talk from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] According to Pyongyang Radio, to which I listened, agriculture of the North is continuously developing along with industry. It is said that rapid progress is being made in grain production in particular. Would you tell us about the ever-increasing grain production of the North?

[Madame Yun] In the North, grain production has been continuously increased since right after the liberation. By 1948, the North achieved a self-sustaining development in grain production. And right after the cease-fire, the North exceeded the level of grain production of prewar days. It is said that the North produced 3.8 million tons of grain in 1960 -- nearly two times the production in the days before the liberation. Since then, grain production has also been continuously increased. In 1979, the North produced 9 million tons, thus recording the largest crop in history. It is said that the North has so far maintained this level of grain production.

[Sin So-hyon] It is surprising for the North to continuously maintain the level of a record-high crop year, not that of the average crop, under the adverse circumstances in which the North must produce, possessing limited cultivated land and affected by abnormal weather conditions. Please say more about the grain production produced in the North.

[Madame Yun] Sure. The quantity of 9 million tons is not small at all. This is more than four times the 2.16 million tons of grain production in the North before national liberation. This is 2 million tons more than the total grain production produced in the entire area of the North and the South before liberation.

[Sin So-hyon] Yes. I think that one of the reasons for the increase in grain production is the increase in the yield per tanbo [one tanbo is equivalent to about 991.7 square meters].

[Madame Yun] You are right. It is said that the North was able to produce only 100 to 200 kgs of rice per tanbo and 60 to 70 kgs of corn per tanbo right after the liberation. However, in 1974, the North produced 590 kgs of rice and 500 kgs of corn per tanbo, becoming one of the world's agricultural powers. According to the report on the North's yield per tanbo as of 1979 issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the production of rice and corn was increased to 720 kgs and 630 kgs respectively.

[Kim Chol-min] How about comparing the North's yield per tanbo with that of other countries?

[Madame Yun] Okay. Among the countries of the world which engage in rice farming, Japan, Italy, Spain and Australia are reputed to enjoy a high yield per tanbo. The average crop of these countries ranges from 415 to 440 kgs. And their highest level is (?480) kgs. They fall far behind the North. The fact that the North produced grain at the world-highest level of yield per tanbo means that the North is the most advanced in mechanizing agriculture.

[Sin So-hyon] As we talked before, the North is making great progress in grain production. This notwithstanding, the North does not want to stay as it is but has set the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain. Will you tell us on which point the North focuses to attain such a vast goal?

[Madame Yun] To produce 15 million tons of grain, the North is placing great emphasis on reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland and newly cultivating 200,000 chongbo of land as part of the four-point nature-remaking projects, and constructing the Nampo sluice and the Taechon power plant. The North is paying attention to carrying out farming scientifically and technologically in conformity with the demands of the chuche farming method by introducing comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, breeding farm produce well and improving the method of cultivation.

It is expected that the North will increase the production of rice and corn per tanbo to an average of 900 kgs and 950 kgs respectively in the foreseeable future. If the North attains the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain, it would realize "the distribution according to demand" in rice first.

[Kim Chol-min] I come to realize well that foreigners, who admired the North's agriculture for developing at a fabulous speed, are right. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

SK110142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Friday denounced the current Israeli military action in Lebanon and called for an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Spokesman Yu Chi-ho of the Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the government "denounces the current Israel military action as a serious encroachment on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity which cannot be justified by international laws".

The statement also said South Korea strongly supports the recent U.N. Security Council resolutions which call on all parties in the conflict to cease military activities and demand the "unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon".

"The government reaffirms its position that all international disputes should be settled not by force but through peaceful negotiation," the statement added.

STUDENTS BOOKED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

Four Yonsei Students

SK091220 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] The Seoul Sodaemun police station booked four Yonsei University students on charge of taking the lead in the campus demonstration on 8 June. It is investigating Yun Pyong-ho (22, senior in sociology), Han Min-ho (22, senior in business administration, staying out of school), Kim Hyong-kyun (21, junior in applied statistics, staying out of school) and Yi Sang-a (senior in German literature).

According to police, they are accused of taking the lead in the campus demonstration at around 1225 on 8 June by scattering some 100 sheets of antigovernment printed matter on the fifth floor of the central library and on the roof of the grand hall in the university.

The police had arraigned 16 students, including coeds, in connection with the demonstration of that day. The police released 12 students after investigating them and plans to arrest the remaining 4 students including Yun.

Imprisonment Sentences Confirmed

SK091240 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] At the sentencing trial on 9 June of three Yonsei University students, Chang Sin-hwan (25, expelled from Department of Mechanical Engineering), Yi Song-ha (25, graduated from Theological Department) and Kim Chi-mok (24, expelled from Department of Law), the Criminal Department of the Supreme Court confirmed the original sentences for Chang and Yi of 7-year imprisonment and suspension of rights and for Kim of 5 year imprisonment and suspension of rights. Since they were arrested and referred to court trial, the leading figures of social circles, including the honorary president of Yonsei University Paek Nak-chun, president of the Former New Democratic Party Yu Chin-o and incumbent Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health Kim Chong-ye, have sent a petition to the judges appealing for leniency for the defendants. This has attracted the people's attention.

Arrest of Student Agitator

SK100926 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] The Seoul Chongyang-ri police station on 9 June arrested Mun Yang-su, 20-year-old junior of the Spanish Department of Korean Foreign Study University, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration by distributing antigovernment printed materials on campus and by instigating his fellow students to stage a demonstration.

Student Functions Prohibited

SK100214 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] Korea University on 9 June decided not to allow any evening functions or cultural events by students. The university has indefinitely postponed the "Jesus Christ festival" to be sponsored by the Folklore Research Institute at the University on 14 June. It has been learned this action is a preventive measure against those students who recently attempted to stage antigovernment demonstrations at an evening function.

According to a report, some 800 students staged a campus demonstration for an hour and a half from 1900 on 28 May following a folklore play.

TIMES COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON 'NEW ECONOMICS'

SK300116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 82 p 5

["Tweedledee" column: "Scaling"]

[Text] A relative of mine pointed out the other night that I lacked a sense of money. It wasn't true, I protested. I was thus forced to demonstrate my sense of the order of magnitude concerning how much a specific sum of money was worth. I present here samples of it, hoping that they would be useful to those who are struggling to catch up with the "new economics" in this enlightening month of May. In the following, each grouping is represented by a single number, for example, 100 stands for 100-999.

1 won. Useful when paying taxes in cash or leveling a chest of drawers. Also find use as chips in a poker game.

10 won. Pays for 3 minutes on a pay-phone, a few balls of bubble gum or a stamp for surface mail.

100 won. Buys a bus token, a ball-point pen, a daily newspaper, a 22-hole briquet of coal or a carnation.

1,000 won. One can ride a taxi without bothering about the change and have reasonable lunch in town. Sufficient to pay a doorman or a traffic policeman for doing nothing.

10,000 won. With this, one can afford a luxurious shirt, a pair of ladies shoes, an electric fan, a plane ticket to Cheju-do or an 80 kg sack of rice.

100,000 won. Nearly all of monthly salaries fall in this category. Sufficient for a color TV, tuition fee for a semester in college or a new refrigerator.

1,000,000 won. An Assemblyman's monthly salary and the content of a presidential envelope are said to be in this range. Buys a car or a good piano.

10,000,000 won. Ordinary apartments and houses are traded on this level. Also compensates for a life lost in traffic or a shooting accident.

100,000,000 won. Corresponds to a Nobel Prize money or a big corporation's "voluntary" contribution to the national defense. Usually sufficient to buy a big house, an Exocet missile, a bank manager or a former general.

1,000,000,000 won. Annual profit of a large manufacturing company in a good year. Sufficient to cater to a whole regiment for a few years or purchase a submodern jet fighter. This was the range Pak Yong-pok controlled in the loan scandal of 1974.

10,000,000,000 won. Can support the construction of either a good-sized petrochemical plant or a Sheffield-class destroyer, either a Christian church in Yongdong or an Asiatic cultural center. Yulsan group went bankrupt in 1979 for its failure to raise such a sum.

100,000,000,000 won. Original British estimate on the total cost of the Falklands war or the annual sale of a multinational corporation. Enough to purchase a 600 MW nuclear power station or a nuclear submarine. The official estimate on the sum Chang Yong-cha swindled out of a number of banks and manufacturing companies is in this range.

1,000,000,000,000 won. The governmental budget for 1982. Total damage on the industry and civilian properties during the Korean war. The "big hand" behind the present loan scandal is said to be in control of sums of this magnitude.

THREE MAJOR PARTIES AGREE TO MEET CHON

SK110118 Seoul THF KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of the three major political parties are expected to meet at Chongwadae next week to discuss the settlement of the recent curb loan scandal and other state issues.

The date of the meeting has not been set pending consultations with Chongwadae, but it would most probably be early next week, if not this weekend.

The "political summit" will be based on an agreement reached by the secretaries-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the second minority Korea National Party (KNP) at the National Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Interparty negotiations over the summit, first proposed by DKP President Yu Chi-Song in a news conference last week, had rough sailing because of conflicting views over the number of participants.

Following a meeting with his DKP and KNP counterparts, Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary-general of the Ruling Party, told reporters that the three agreed to allow the DJP to arrange for a meeting with the president by heads of the three parties at the earliest possible date at the convenience of Chongwadae.

Concerning the agenda, Kwon said that discussions will be on overall pending national issues, with an emphasis on the conclusion of the aftermath of the curb loan scandal.

He added that the outcome of the meeting will be made public based on a report to be jointly drafted.

"I can not tell when the meeting will take place. We have to consult with Chongwadae," he said.

Political observers predicted that the meeting may be held next week as participants will need time to prepare themselves for the political summit, the third since President Chon was inaugurated in September 1980.

The participants, besides the president, will be DJP Chairman Yi Chae-hyong, DKP President Yu and KNP President Kim Chong-chol. The president concurrently heads the DJP.

The political parties had been at odds over the proposed Chongwadae meeting, and the breakthrough came yesterday morning when the DKP withdrew its persistent demand that the "summit" should be conducted only between the president and Yu.

The ruling party and the KNP insisted that it should be attended by their parties, to jointly solve national difficulties.

Earlier in the day, O Se-ung, minister of state for political affairs, visited Yu at the DKP head office and consulted with the opposition leader for about 30 minutes.

CHAN SI ADDRESSES ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING COURSE

BK101214 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The first administrative and judiciary cadre training course for 180 trainees from various central, municipal and provincial ministries and departments throughout the PRK was opened at the administrative and judiciary cadre training school at 0830 on 9 June under the chairmanship of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and member of the KUFNCD honorary Presidium; Comrade UK Bunchhoeun, minister of justice; and many deputy ministers and cadres from various ministries and departments.

In his opening speech, Comrade UK Bunchhoeun, the justice minister, said:

[Begin recording] Today, we open the first course of the PRK administrative and judiciary cadre training school at a time when our people throughout the country are elated by the great victories scored during the past 3 years after escaping from the danger of genocide, the resolutions of the third party congress and the party Central Committee, and the success of the second session of the National Assembly which adopted a law on the establishment of the state organs -- another indication of the development and growth of our revolutionary state power.

This initial course will last for about 3 months. The objective of this course is to provide the trainees with a basic knowledge of the state and socialist laws; the principal, significant parts of the party lines and policies adopted at the fourth party congress; the role, tasks and establishment of the state apparatus; and a number of the most essential elements of the specialized work of the administration, the tribunals and the public prosecution.

It is also designed to enable the trainees to increase their proletarian stand and views and to temper themselves as administrative cadres of the new regime so that our cadres will be able to begin to work gradually in accordance with the state rules and regulations in the service of the two strategic tasks of the Kampuchean revolution in this immediate period. This course is being held to meet these objectives and is in line with the historic stage of building and strengthening our country's revolutionary state power.

On behalf of all cadres responsible for the training of the administrative and judiciary cadres of the Council of Ministers, I announce the opening of this first administrative and judiciary cadre training course. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Chan Si noted the great victories and developments scored in all fields during the past 3 years by the Kampuchean revolution under the correct leadership of the KPRP. The comrade also exhorted all the trainees as follows:

[Begin recording] Today is the day that we open a course to train cadres in the party lines and policies with particular emphasis on administrative and economic control and basic legal problems. All the trainees are key cadres of various central and local ministries, including important cadres from the people's revolutionary committees, the provincial police offices and the provincial and municipal people's courts.

On this occasion, I would like to mention a number of problems relation to this course. Now, 3 years after the liberation, we have established the state power from the central down to the commune and village levels, as well as built up the ranks of cadres within the framework of the state. Every field of work in our country has been restored and rebuilt. Thus, the effort to stimulate the work of cadres is one of the most necessary tasks.

However, this effort alone is insufficient. Cadres must be knowledgeable in their work and have the means to carry out their work well. For this reason, the most important objective of this course is to educate cadres in administrative and judiciary work.

Since this course will only last for 3 months, it will only provide basic knowledge for the administrative cadres so that they can carry out their necessary daily work. We will have to learn more and study more in our daily work. Each trainee must grasp the important principles of the party, that is, national unity and international solidarity. Only if we implement well the spirit of national unity and international solidarity can we succeed in all our endeavors.

Our state power is the state power of the people, by the people and for the people. Each trainee must study hard in order to serve the people well. He should not place himself above the people, look down upon or oppress the people. He must strive to temper and turn himself into a qualified cadre with good ethics so that the people will trust, love and support him and have confidence in the revolution of our new regime.

This course is also a model course from which we can draw experience for our future courses. Thus, the committees in charge of the course and the school must become close to the trainees and encourage their cadres and personnel to pay attention to providing facilities for the trainees in their (?study), meals and travelling. Together with the teachers, they should help advise the trainees in their study. [end recording]

This ceremony ended at 1030 in an extremely joyful, cordial and warm atmosphere.

INFORMATION OFFICE DELEGATION VISITS COPENHAGEN

BK050718 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation led by Prum Ieng, chief of the Kampuchean Information Office in Stockholm, paid a visit to Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, from 23 to 27 May.

The delegation was greeted upon its arrival by Wilfred Glund, chairman of the Denmark-Vietnam Association, and Niel Henrik Nielson, representative of the committee for the recognition of the PRK.

During a press conference Prum Ieng talked about the progress made in all fields in the PRK and stressed the desire of the Kampuchean people to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand. The PRK, he said, is always ready to discuss with Thailand problems concerning the interests of the two countries.

During meetings with Gert Petersen, chairman of the People's Socialist Party; Ib Norlund, chairman of the Communist Party; Reimann, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Eigel Pedersen, secretary general of the Red Cross, Prum Ieng thanked the Danish people for their support for the Kampuchean people.

Niel Henrik Nielson, Gert Petersen and Ib Norlund pledged to continue supporting the Kampuchean people and doing their best so that the Danish Government would recognize the PRK.

USSR TRADE ACCORD SIGNED; DELEGATION LEAVES

BK280957 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- The trade delegation of the USSR led by N.M. (Zhukov), head of the East Asian Department of the Foreign Trade Ministry, left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 10-day visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off at its departure by Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade. V.A. (?Yurchenko), trade representative of the USSR to Kampuchea, was also present.

The delegation was received in audience by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. An accord on trade exchanges and payments for 1982 was signed at the end of the visit.

It visited the seaport of Kompong Som, Angkor Wat, the Takhmau tire factory, the national museum, the former Royal Palace and the Russei Kev rubber plant.

BOU THANG, HUN SEN VIEW SOVIET CULTURAL SHOW

BK101510 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jun (SPK) -- Artists from the Georgian and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republics, led by Marina Pavlovana Paganini of the Soviet Culture Ministry, presented a show in Phnom Penh on 8 May.

Present on that occasion were Bout Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly [as received].

The presence of ambassadors from friendly countries accredited in Phnom Penh was also noted.

VODK HAILS RESOLUTION OF NONALIGNED MEETING

BK101010 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Ministerial Meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau Adopted a Resolution Asking for the Complete Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops from Kampuchea"]

[Summary] "On 6 June, the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in Havana adopted a resolution reiterating the aims of the movement: to struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, any form of aggression and the occupation of other countries, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and hegemonism. The resolution emphasized the necessity to respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, because this is the fundamental principle of the Non-aligned Movement.

"Concerning the Kampuchean problem, which was caused by the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists sending their troops to attack and occupy Kampuchea in violation of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter, the resolution of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau stated that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Southeast Asia and Kampuchea in order to guarantee respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Southeast Asian countries, including Kampuchea."

During the past few years the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and the Cubans, who are both cat's-paws of the Soviet international expansionists, have carried out many acts of sabotage aimed at destroying the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement. They have also attempted to drag the movement into serving the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Soviet international expansionists and their lackeys. "They have tried to propagate a heinous theory to the effect that the Soviets are the natural allies of the Nonaligned Movement."

Before and during the meeting, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and their Cuban allies made every effort to obstruct the discussion of the issue of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. The Cubans used their position as chairman of the sixth summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement to demolish the Democratic Kampuchean representative and take away his rights and seat.

"Therefore, the fact that the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau -- which was held in Cuba, in the very house of an ally of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- adopted a resolution demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is a victory for the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and also represents a common victory for the overwhelming number of nonaligned countries who love peace and justice, respect and principles of nonalignment and who are faithful to this movement." This resolution stands as a shameful defeat for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

"The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to express their sincere thanks to those countries who adopted this just resolution and hope that the non-aligned countries will continue to work actively to demolish the unjust decision foisted by Castro in keeping with his law of the jungle against Democratic Kampuchea. The rights of the Democratic Kampuchean representative and Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the Nonaligned Movement must be restored. Measures must be taken to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they respect and implement the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN General Assembly, which call for the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference."

VODK REPORTS PREM REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEAN SOLUTION

BK110322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] On 7 June Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon reiterated during the meeting of Thai diplomatic envoys to the Asia and Pacific region that Thailand maintains its stand to solve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies.

He emphasized that the Southeast Asian region cannot be peaceful or stable, nor can Thais work to construct their country for the improvement of the people's living standard, until the Kampuchean issue is solved.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES INVASION OF LEBANON

BK110554 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Jun 82

[LPDR Foreign Ministry spokesman's 10 June statement on Israeli invasion of Lebanon -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the past week, Israeli aircraft heavily bombed Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, and other Lebanese towns, killing and wounding hundreds of people, including women, old people and children. Later, the Israeli forces fired artillery pieces and employed hundreds of tanks and armored vehicles cars in their invasion of southern Lebanon and attacks against various areas in Lebanon, thereby committing untold crimes and causing overwhelming indignation among the Lebanese people and Palestinian refugees.

The blatant and open acts committed by Israel with the support of the imperialist circles headed by the U.S. imperialists constitute a grave challenge to world public opinion and, at the same time, seriously violate the UN Security Council resolutions and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Such acts have also caused a tense situation in the region,

The Foreign Ministry spokesman solemnly condemns the criminal acts of aggression committed by Israel with the support of the U.S. imperialists against the Lebanese and Arab-Palestinian people. The spokesman resolutely demands that Israel halt all its acts of aggression and urgently and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from the Lebanese territory. It must strictly comply with the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Lao people once again affirm their full support for the Lebanese, Palestinian and other fraternal Arab people in their just struggle against Zionist Israel and for the defense of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 JUNE

BK101121 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Jun (OANA/KPL) - A delegation of the central council of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions led by its vice chairman, Heng Teav, arrived here yesterday for an official friendship visit.

In the evening of the same day, the Kampuchean trade union delegation discussed with Sanan Soutthichak, member of the party CC and president of the Federation of Lao Trade Union, issues on trade union work.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES NEPALESE ENVOY

BK101115 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Jun (OANA/KPL) -- The ambassador of Nepal to Laos, Khagajeet Baral, yesterday paid a courtesy visit to Vice-Premier and Minister of Education, sports and Religious Affairs Phoumi Vongvichit.

The vice-premier, in the course of the cordial discussion with the ambassador, expressed his conviction that the friendship relations between Laos and Nepal will be strengthened. The Nepalese ambassador also assured the Lao vice-premier that he will do his best to coordinate with the Lao side to improve the friendly ties between the two countries. Khagajeet Baral, who is the first Nepalese ambassador to be accredited to Laos, presented credentials to President Souphanouvong on June 8.

STATEMENT URGES ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

BK110552 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Thailand supports the call for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the immediate implementation of the UN resolutions to solve the existing problem through peaceful means.

Chet Sucharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, disclosed this morning that he, in his capacity as the Foreign Ministry spokesman, has issued an urgent statement on the outbreak of fighting between Israel and some Middle East countries. The statement says Thailand has always disagreed with the use of force to solve any problem and for aggression against other countries. Therefore, Thailand appeals to Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and immediately comply with the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 issued in 1982 so as to solve the problem through peaceful means.

LAWYERS 'MORALLY CERTAIN' OF INDOCHINA CBW USE

BK101424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Jun (AFP) -- A group of Asian lawyers today said they were "morally certain" that chemical weapons had been used in Cambodia and Laos.

The verdict came from Senior Supreme Court Advocate P.N. Lekhi of India at the conclusion of a week-long inquiry here into alleged human rights violations in the two Vietnam-controlled Indochinese states.

The inquiry, sponsored by the Thai chapter of Lawasia in conjunction with the Thai Friends Relief Foundation, was conducted by jurists and academics from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. Observers from Australia, New Zealand and Japan also participated.

In a press statement released here this evening, the inquiry committee said it had reached a "consensus" that "circumstances existed, which would be sufficient to convince a reasonable person, that there had been widespread but selective employment of some form of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea (Cambodia)." Elaborating, Mr. Lekhi said the inquiry committee was "morally certain" that deaths and injuries had been brought about by "unnatural" factors.

The committee found that two different "patterns" prevailed. In Laos, there had been "aerial transmission of agents" whereas in Cambodia, water resources had been polluted "with modern techniques," he noted. But the committee had no plan to identify the chemical weapons used, he added.

Hanoi has condemned the inquiry as a move that "suits the scheme of Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists against the people's of Indochina."

Senior Advocate A.B. Nasution of Indonesia said the reaction was "understandable" and invited Vietnam to "join us in the inquiry so that we would have better access to the sites."

The inquiry committee, in visits to refugee camps along the Laotian and Cambodian borders, interviewed alleged victims including three Laotian children, aged between five and 10, who survived a recent attack.

The committee plans to publish a report on their findings "as soon as possible."

HANOI SCORES 'PLOT' TO FORM KHMER COALITION

BK101345 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] To cope with the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and certain authorities in the ASEAN countries are trying their best to form a so-called coalition of three Khmer groups in exile. The chief leaders of these Khmer groups are busily preparing for their trips to Geneva to make a bargain this time. Here is our commentary:

As a matter of fact, there is nothing new in this arrangement. To form a coalition of Khmer reactionary groups is a plot hatched by China, the United States and the ASEAN countries a long time ago. Last year they did intend to bring such a political offspring to the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly to replace the political corpse of Democratic Kampuchea of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which is hated by every one of conscience, even by some close allies of the United States and China.

Until now they still fail to achieve their plot. There are many reasons. First of all it is due to the stubbornness, greediness and hostility of the chief leaders of these three Khmer groups. More important is disagreement between the bosses: China, the United States and the ASEAN countries. These bosses have in common the goal of forming a coalition against the revival of the Kampuchean people, but they all want to make a profit for their own sake. China, having the Pol Pot force in its control, only wants to use the coalition as a show case for its henchmen to manipulate the other two groups. China's aim is to exert its influence on all Khmer reactionary forces, but it is contrary to the intention of the United States and the ASEAN countries to nurture their own forces. Obviously, whereas their coalition is a (?drawn cake) there already has been a fierce scramble between the greedy bosses and servants.

It is necessary to say more about their ambition. At first they decided to set up a real government closely uniting their henchmen from top to bottom. However, in Singapore the three Khmer chief leaders could only agree to one thing; that is, to stop attacking one another. Then they met in Bangkok nine times in the presence of the Thai and Singapore foreign ministers, but could not break the deadlock. For this reason, they later decided to form a loose coalition. In February 1982, they again met in Beijing in the presence of Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping. As Son Sann flatly rejected the invitation to Beijing, the meeting turned out to be a failure. Last May Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila went to Beijing with his new proposal and still failed to achieve anything. Newspapers in Bangkok reflected Bangkok's disappointment in the following remark: It is not easy to mix oil with water.

After that the Khmer reactionary leaders passed the word that they would meet to form a coalition in an ASEAN country's capital before the ASEAN foreign ministers meet on 14 June. But now they have decided to meet in Geneva.

To shut wild beats in the same cage is not easy, but the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN countries are still trying. Even if they succeeded, the so-called coalition of Khmer reactions will only breed skin diseases for the People's Republic of Kampuchea, no more and no less.

The exiled Khmer reactionaries may talk big in Beijing, Bangkok or in the Oval Office of U.S. President Reagan, but in Kampuchea they are sure to have no foothold. They are just criminals who have been sentenced to death by the Kampuchean people.

SRV JURISTS ASSAIL HUMAN RIGHTS INQUIRY

BK101112 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Today, 8 June, the Vietnam Lawyers Association issued a statement concerning the human rights inquiry being conducted by a group of Asian lawyers. The statement says:

A group of Asian lawyers called the Asian Lawyers' Legal Inquiry Committee and a Thai organization called the Thai Friends Relief Foundation -- a component of the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific -- are holding a conference in Bangkok 4-10 June purportedly to make an inquiry into possible violations of human rights in Kampuchea and Laos, to determine whether chemical and biological warfare has been or is being waged against the Kampuchean and Lao people, to find out whether provisions and medicines provided by the United Nations and other international relief organizations have in fact reached the Khmer people, and also to determine if refugees from Kampuchea and Laos have been arrested, maltreated and exploited by foreign armed forces and governments. These passages are taken from a letter written by a Mr Samutthawanit, a former Thai ambassador to Kampuchea and the coordinator of the aforementioned conference, for distribution to whom it may concern. This letter further states that the conference will charge a representative with gathering documents, information, statements and comments related to the issues under inquiry from various sources such as the press, appropriate organizations and embassies.

The Vietnam Lawyers Association, which always pays attention to the activities of its colleagues in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for the sake of peace and national independence, holds that the aforementioned dubious allegations and activities by these Asian lawyers, who outwardly appear to be neutral, impartial and objective and who profess a desire to serve peace and human rights, are all too obviously a move to bolster the slanderous charges of violations of human rights constantly leveled at the governments and peoples of the three Indochinese countries in a blatant and shameless manner by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. This slanderous campaign has been carried out for many years under the banner of human rights.

Everyone knows that the persistent and blatant fabrications issued by the United States and other reactionary forces during the past few years about the so-called chemical war started by the Soviet Union and Vietnam have already backfired. On 15 March 1982 the Pugwash Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, rejected these slanders by the United States as groundless. On the contrary, many newly discovered documents have revealed details about the use of toxic chemicals in South Vietnam and Laos by the United States during its war of aggression against Vietnam.

Ample evidence has been made public about the storage and use of chemical weapons by the imperialists and international reactionaries in Pakistan and against the Afghan people. The Thai army, on 11 and 14 February 1982, fired many shells containing toxic chemicals into the Phnum Malai area of the PRK, seriously poisoning many civilians. During the February 1979 war of aggression started by China against the Vietnamese people, Chinese troops used toxic gas on a number of population centers and poisoned drinking water sources along their paths of advance.

The obvious truth is that the very culprits who have used chemical weapons to commit crimes have tried to make fabrications and slanderous charges against others. The world press recently exposed this campaign as a smokescreen designed to deflect the attention of U.S. and world public opinion from the criminal decision of the United States to produce and use on a large scale a new generation of chemical weapons, such as binary chemical warheads.

Everyone knows that the distribution of humanitarian aid given by various countries and international organizations to the Kampuchean people inside Kampuchean territory has been carried out in the presence of the representatives of these countries and international organizations. These representatives have also recognized Vietnam's disinterested cooperation in this issue.

Conscientious people throughout the world know full well that tens of thousands of Lao and Kampuchean refugees now living in Thai territory are truly the only victims of starvation, illness and privation. International humanitarian aid, instead of being given to them, has been appropriated by the very people who have clamored about starvation in Kampuchea in order to assist the Pol Pot army remnants who are opposing and sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution.

Faced with such a situation, the Vietnam Lawyers Association calls on the lawyers in the ASEAN countries and in other countries in Asia to make the voice of truth and justice heard -- especially in those matters related to human rights -- and not to act against their professional conscience and genuine justice and not to help the genocidal war maniacs in opposing the legitimate interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

NHAN DAN ASSESSES 'REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION'

BK110700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 82 pp 3, 4

[**Dao Duy Tung article: "The Revolutionary Situation in Our Country" -- capitalized passages published in boldface**]

[Text] One of the successes of the fifth party congress was that our party reviewed all of the activities of the party and people over the past years, correctly evaluated the achievements scored, pointed out the character and causes of immediate difficulties and shed light on the political situation in our country.

The assessment of the situation this time around is of great importance. The past 7 years were the first years of a new stage -- the stage of the entire country's advance to socialism. Advancing to socialism from an economy generally characterized by small-scale production is a very new experience and practically has no precedent in history. During this period of time, the situation developed in a fairly complex manner. While embarking on building socialism, our people had to mobilize forces to fight and defeat two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionary clique. We have performed not only our national duties, but also fulfilled our international obligation. Faced with the growth of the Vietnamese revolution, the reactionary forces have colluded with each other, considering Vietnam as a principal counteroffensive point in their counterrevolutionary strategy. Under these historic circumstances, there are problems which we have understood thoroughly; there are also problems which we have understood only through the realities of their solution; there are tasks which have yielded satisfactory results while others have still left much to be desired; and there are a great deal of both strengths and shortcomings. At present, we are facing many serious difficulties. The struggle between the two paths is taking place in a difficult and complex manner.

This situation requires that our party make a profound analysis of the situation in the country and draw upon conclusions serving as a basis for the concretization of lines and the formulation of solutions in order to help our country's revolution overcome difficulties and continue to progress. This is an objective requirement of the development of our society. Aware of this requirement, the congresses of all-echelon party organizations devoted a large amount of time to evaluating the situation. Concentrating the intellect of the entire party, the fifth party congress assessed the situation correctly and thoroughly, drew upon many important conclusions and achieved a high identity of views within the party. These results clearly reflect our party's sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of the class and nation as well as toward the fatherland's future and the people's happiness. They also reflect our party's very serious attitude regarding criticism and self-criticism, and its scientific method of assessing the situation.

Analyzing facts objectively, the congress affirmed vigorously the great revolutionary achievements which our people have scored over the past years:

With A PROLETARIAN DICTATORIAL SYSTEM ESTABLISHED RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, we completed the settlement of the basic problem of the revolution -- to whom power belongs and which path the country has to follow. With the proletarian dictatorial system established countrywide, our people have in hand the most important tool to achieve their revolutionary objectives.

Our party and state carried out many policies aimed at UNIFYING THE COUNTRY RAPIDLY, thus satisfying our people's earnest aspiration and creating an harmonious life in the country. This has caused our country's revolutionary forces to become unprecedentedly stronger, enabling our people to use the comprehensively rich potentials of a unified country with more than 50 million people.

With large revolutionary forces grown as a result of the establishment of the proletarian dictatorial system throughout the country and as a result of the unification of the country, our people FOUGHT AND DEFEATED SWIFTLY THE TWO WARS OF AGGRESSION WAGED BY THE CHINESE REACTIONARY CLIQUE, firmly defended their fatherland, helped to liberate a nation from annihilation, smashed an expansionist base of the Chinese reactionary clique, formed an unprecedented interdependent strategic position of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, and expanded and consolidated the vanguard post of the socialist system in Southeast Asia.

Struggling under extremely difficult conditions, our people HAVE SCORED REMARKABLE ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND MANY CULTURAL SECCESSES. Economic establishments damaged during the war have been restored. Many new economic establishments with modern equipment have been and are being built. The production capabilities of economic sectors have been increased a step further. Our economic successes have not only met to a great extent the people's daily needs, but have also provided a basis for expanding production in the years to come.

With the VIETNAM-USSR TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION AND WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF OUR COUNTRY IN CEMA, the all-round cooperation between our country and the socialist community -- in particular, between our country and the Soviet Union -- has created for our country favorable international factors so as to enable our people to fulfill their national and international duties satisfactorily.

During the past 7 years -- which is a short time compared to a man's life or a nation's history -- our people have accomplished a fairly large amount of work and achieved successes not only in national defense, but also inbuilding socialism; not only in the political, military, economic, domestic and diplomatic domains, but also in their national and international duties. These successes, of which we can be very proud, are comprehensive and historically significant.

The successes achieved by our people during that period have created a new revolutionary situation in our country. Our revolution, far from going downhill, is on an upward trend; the revolutionary strategic position of the entire country, far from being weak, is becoming even firmer; the revolutionary forces, far from declining, are growing strong; and the exploitable potentials of the country, far from being reduced, have become even more abundant. In the overall picture of the country, frankly speaking, we clearly see that these achievements are essential.

It is with this significance that that fifth party congress affirmed: "THE PAST 5 YEARS WILL GO DOWN IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY AS A STAGE OF VERY GLORIOUS VICTORIES OF THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION. OVERCOMING COUNTLESS DIFFICULTIES, OUR PEOPLE HAVE TAKEN THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION FORWARD TO A NEW STRATEGIC POSITION, MORE SOLID THAN BEFORE, AND CREATED GREATER POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND AND THE SUCCESSFUL BUILDING OF SOCIALISM."

In assessing the situation of the all-level party congresses, we succeeded in overcoming the tendency to see only difficulties and shortcomings while ignoring the great achievements scored by our people; or to recognize only political, military and diplomatic achievements while paying little attention to economic ones. Such a tendency is reflected in our practice of understanding things in a simplistic manner; of not being aware of the degrees, contents and significance of our economic achievements; and of separating political and military achievements from economic ones. Also, when we examined the situation of the economy and daily life, we based ourselves on originally prescribed norms -- many of which were inconsistent with reality -- and not on the fact that complex developments of the situation gave rise to new factors that adversely affected the achievement of these norms. We also failed to base ourselves on the historic conditions that created the standards of living of our people both in the north and in the south in the past, and on the historic conditions that have created the present standards of living of our people throughout the country.

The congress pointed out the basic causes of our people's successes, namely the party's firm leadership, the heroism of the people and armed forces and international support and assistance. In particular, our party correctly solved problems concerning its revolutionary line and strategic policies at the crucial moment of the country, such as the policy of coping with the Chinese reactionary clique's scheme of annexation of our country, the policy of helping the Kampuchean people avoid the danger of annihilation, the policy of signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and so forth. Without such clear-sighted and timely strategic policies, our people could not score these revolutionary achievements; moreover, they might lose all of the gains they had won, and even experience unfathomable tragic catastrophes. Our party's clear-sighted leadership led to the revolutionary successes that belonged to the entire party in which the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the comrade general secretary played an important role. Therefore, a resolution of the fifth party congress "highly evaluates the correct activities of the Central Committee (fourth tenure), headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in leading the entire party, people and army to implement the domestic and diplomatic lines laid down in the resolution of the fourth party congress."

As citizens of an heroic nation, combatants of the army of the communists and leaders and organizers of all victories of our people, all party cadres -- in whatever position, on the production or combat front -- have contributed all of their energies and talents to these victories. We highly esteem, take pride in and are enthusiastic over our people's achievements, whereas the hostile forces and opportunists, by nature, are unhappy with and seek to slander them. This is natural. What we should do is to coordinate our actions promptly to smash their slanderous arguments.

The congress emphatically pointed out our people's achievements, thoroughly analyzed the actual economic and social situation in our country and cited the very serious economic and social difficulties facing our people. For instance, the national income has not yet ensured social consumption; the national economy has not yet created accumulation; the amount of grain, cloth and other essential consumer goods is insufficient; the situation concerning the supply of energy and materials, and the communications and transportation situation are very tense; the market and prices are unstable; the life of working people is rife with difficulties, negative manifestations in everyday life still linger; and the gains of socialism have been encroached upon by capitalist and nonsocialist factors.

Thus, our party has looked straight into the truth and pointed out the existing economic and social difficulties; it has neither dodged nor refused to see these difficulties.

The congress analyzed the objective causes of the difficulties. One of the primary causes is that OUR ECONOMY IS PRINCIPALLY A SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION ECONOMY. In this connection, Lenin's following theory is all the more significant: The more a country is economically backward, the more difficulties it will experience in advancing to socialism.

Russia, an averagely developed capitalist country in 1913, had a population then of 130 million and produced 4.3 million tons of steel, 29.2 million tons of coal, 10.3 million tons of mineral oil and 31,000 tons of brass, and its per capita grain income was 500 kg. Yet, in the wake of the victory of its revolution, it encountered countless difficulties in advancing to socialism. Vietnam, with a population of 55 million -- nearly half that of Russia -- can produce only 40,000 tons of steel and 6 million tons of coal, while its per capita grain income is less than 300 kg and mineral oil has not yet been exploited. Thus, it cannot avoid many serious difficulties.

The country's economy has encountered difficulties not only because of its small-scale production, but also because of THE VERY SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF A PROTRACTED WAR AND OF COLONIALISM. These consequences have adversely affected not only the economic sector, but also the cultural and social fields. They have caused material losses and inflicted considerable moral damage. Overcoming them is not a matter of days, but requires a long time. In the 20th century, few nations have suffered such a protracted and atrocious war and borne such heavy war consequences in so many respects.

The problem is that we have suffered not only the consequences of 30 years of war. During the past 7 years, WE HAD TO CONDUCT A 3-YEAR NATIONAL DEFENSE WAR; as the old wounds have not yet healed, new losses have been incurred by the two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists.

That is not all. The Chinese reactionary clique is presently carrying out its hostile policy intensively. It is plotting to annex Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Our country is simultaneously enjoying peace and coping with a type of multifaceted war of destruction by the Chinese hegemonist expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Meanwhile, we must be ready to cope with the possibility that the enemy will launch a large-scale war of aggression. Under these circumstances, an ordinary citizen can understand that we have devoted considerable human and material forces to the national defense effort.

Perhaps in the world few nations have experienced so many multifaceted and serious difficulties. In spite of this, we HAVE TO MEET THREE VERY PRESSING BASIC REQUIREMENTS SIMULTANEOUSLY -- TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, TO ENSURE THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD, AND TO BUILD STEP BY STEP THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF SOCIALISM. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, DIFFICULTIES AND IMBALANCES ARE UNAVOIDABLE. (footnote: party Central Committee's Political Report at the fifth party congress)

The congress analyzed extensively the shortcomings and mistakes we have committed as a result of impatience, conservatism and sluggishness; shortcomings and mistakes in assessing the situation; and shortcomings and mistakes in concretizing and implementing set lines. These mistakes, in the last analysis, are due to the fact that we do not understand the law of the advance from small production to large-scale socialist production, are not aware of reality and are lacking economic knowledge.

These mistakes are serious. In definite respects, as the political report pointed out, the shortcomings and mistakes in leadership and management have been instrumental in creating or worsening the difficult economic and social situation over the past years. Such criticism by the congress is very correct and appropriate. We must understand, however, that these subjective shortcomings and mistakes are not the only or main causes of all difficulties. If we did not commit shortcomings and mistakes and if they were not serious, we could more satisfactorily solve some problems concerning grain and consumer goods, the situation of some economic sectors would not be so tense and the negative manifestations would not develop so seriously. In fact, there are many difficulties and imbalances which have not yet been basically overcome. Overcoming them needs time.

These shortcomings and mistakes, with their many manifestations, are general. They reflect the leadership abilities of party committee echelons and the managerial abilities of state organs from the central to the grassroots levels. This is a common problem and is not limited to some organs. Naturally, each organ and individual must be conscious of its or his responsibility in a concrete manner.

As the organizer and leader of our people's revolutionary undertaking, our party has sought ways to reduce shortcomings and mistakes. When shortcomings and mistakes are noted, it does not fail to submit to self-criticisms in order to find ways to overcome them. Only naive and utopian people think that in revolution the party never makes mistakes. These people, when faced with mistakes, will tremble with fear. When the Russian revolution encountered difficulties, Lenin said: "It must be admitted that any communists who think that an 'undertaking' of world historic significance -- such as the establishment of a socialist economy (especially in a small-farmer country) -- can be accomplished without mistakes and setbacks and without unfulfilled or unsatisfactory tasks being done again and again many times, will certainly meet with failures. Those communists who do not entertain illusions, who are not discouraged and who keep themselves physically fit and healthy in order to 'start all over again' when faced with the most difficult tasks, will not experience failures (or will very likely not experience failures)" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Collected Works, vol 14, Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vietnamese version, p 514).

The assessment of the situation in order to understand fully the revolutionary developments in our country is significant in many respects.

First of all, OUR PARTY HAS UNDERSTOOD OUR SOCIETY MORE THOROUGHLY. It has a firm grasp of our country's rich potentials and our people's capabilities to exploit them. It is aware of the strengths and weaknesses of our people as well as the advantages and difficulties facing them. In war, understanding one's enemy and oneself is a requisite for defeating him. In socialist construction, understanding the actual situation in the country thoroughly is a primary condition of decisive significance for the accomplishment of set duties. The recent shortcomings in holding form to the realities of the country make us all the more aware of the significance of the correct assessment of the situation.

From the assessment of the situation, our party has drawn many useful experiences in defeating the Chinese expansionists' two wars of aggression, building socialism, settling domestic and diplomatic problems and performing national and international duties. From economic leadership our party has drawn many important conclusions on the steps and degrees of economic development and the adoption of practical economic forms and a system of economic management. Also highly important to us are important lessons on the settlement of the relationship between industry and agriculture and between the central and local economies, on the coordination of national economic development with the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries, on capital construction, on the combination of large, medium and small projects and so forth.

It is on the basis of these lessons that the fifth party congress CONCRETIZED AND FURTHER IMPROVED THE REVOLUTIONARY LINES LAID DOWN BY THE FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS. A thorough study of these lessons will enable us to understand fully the problems which the fifth party congress solved: The initial stage of the transition period; the economic and political requirements of that stage; the industrialization requirements in the 1980's, the one-step advance of agriculture to large-scale socialist production; guidelines and measures for eliminating the subsidy-based management system; the establishment of a new management system; and so forth.

Also through the assessment of the situation, the UNITY AND IDENTITY OF VIEWS WITHIN THE PARTY HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED A STEP FURTHER. Prior to the congress, there had been differing views on this or that aspect of the assessment of the situation. Such a difference often originated in different methods of examining things, in the varying amounts of information received by local party committee echelons and in the accuracy and inaccuracy of information. This is normal. At the all-level party committee congresses, through discussions of the draft documents of the congress the delegates were supplied with more information on the general situation. Thanks to the many opinions contributed by the delegates at these congresses, we were able, at the fifth national party congress, to achieve a high identity of views in assessing the situation. Many erroneous views were overcome, and the enemy's slanderous arguments were revealed. This is an important success.

It can be said that through the assessment of the situation our party has matured to a great extent. "We have overcome the perplexity which is hard to avoid when entering the new stage. We have made more concrete and rich the revolutionary lines laid down by the fourth party congress. We have gained a deeper comprehension of our country and people. We have identified the enemy and clearly seen the obstacles on our path. We have gained a more accurate and more concrete appraisal both of our possibilities and strengths and of our difficulties and weaknesses. The lessons of experience drawn from the practice of building socialism and defending the fatherland over the past 5 years are very useful to us. All this, which we could not have had 5 years ago, constitutes our most valuable revolutionary equipment as we enter the new stage of struggle." (footnote: party Central Committee Political Report at the fifth party congress).

SRV, USSR LIBRARIES SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

OW071538 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 7 -- The Vietnam National Library and the State V.I. Lenin Library in the Soviet Union have signed a plan for cooperation from 1982 to 1985. The plan includes research on library work, publication, exchanges of books, personnel and information, and exhibitions.

SOVIET JOURNALIST IZMAILOV VISITS VIETNAM

OW080801 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 8 -- R.T. Izmailov, advisor to the editorial board of the magazine AGITATOR of the Communist party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, has paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese magazine TUYEN TRUYEN (PROPAGANDA). Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Party Central Committee, briefed the Soviet guest on the contents of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the programme for propaganda and agitation work after the congress.

HOANG QUOC VIET RECEIVES EPISCOPAL COUNCIL GROUP

OW110745 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 11 -- The episcopal council of the Vietnamese Catholic Church held its third conference in Hanoi from June 7-10.

Yesterday Cardinal Trinh Van Can, president of the council, Archbishops Nguyen Van Binh and Nguyen Kim Dien, vice-presidents of the council, and other participants paid a call to the Central Committee of the fatherland front.

The Catholic dignitaries were cordially received by Hoang Quoc Viet, president, and Huynh Tan Phat, Trang Dang Khoa, Tran Huu Duyet and Nguyen Van Tien, members of the Presidium of the front Central Committee. Cardinal Trinh Van Can thanked the state and the front for providing good conditions for Catholics to contribute to national construction and defense.

Hoang Quoc Viet welcomed the efforts of the Catholic Church and its following in strengthening national unity, he particularly mentioned the church's participation in the world conference of religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe held in Moscow last month. Hoang Quoc Viet also reiterated the government's respect for freedom of belief and its consistent policy of national unity for national construction and defense.

AUSTRALIAEMBASSY IN BEIRUT 'TEMPORARILY' CLOSED

BK110654 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The Australian Embassy in the Lebanese capital, Beirut, has been closed temporarily. Minister for Foreign Affairs Street said the situation in the city was so serious that Australian staff was facing unacceptable risks, and they and their dependents were being withdrawn.

Mr Street said the ambassador, Mr David Wilson, will remain in the Syrian capital, Damascus, where he is also accredited.

FRASER CALLS FOR STRONGER PACIFIC TIES

BK100856 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has suggested stronger official links between Pacific countries. Mr Fraser was speaking in Sydney at the opening of the Pacific resources convention. He said President Chon of South Korea had recently raised with him the idea of a summit meeting of Pacific heads of government.

Mr Fraser said Europeans, Africans and Americans held such talks but no single meeting gathered the Pacific countries and he believed the idea was worth pursuing. The prime minister said it was difficult for some of the Pacific countries to compete against organized groups, such as the European Economic Community, and regional summit meetings would help bring the issues into focus in a way that individual efforts could not achieve.

The resource convention is being attended by 11 Pacific countries.

LAW TO PROTECT DEFENSE POLICIES PLANNED

BK101205 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, says the highest priority will be given to new legislation to ensure that federal responsibility in defense and foreign policy matters is adequately backed by law. The attorney general, Senator Durack, has recommended that such legislation be introduced as soon as possible.

The announcement follows the Victorian premier's statement that his state would be declared nuclear free, involving, among other things, a ban on the entry of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships into the state's seaports.

Mr Fraser had also strongly criticized the reported statement by the federal opposition leader, Mr Hayden, that a national labor government would not allow nuclear-armed warships into Australian ports. Mr Fraser said if the report on the statement was accurate, then the opposition had destroyed an important element of the bipartisan approach to the nation's policy on defense and foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN -- Australia's new ambassador to Japan is to be Mr Neil Currie, formerly secretary of the Australian Department of Industry and Commerce. Mr Currie will succeed Sir James Plimsoll who leaves soon. The new ambassador, who will take up his post in October, was a member of the Department of External Affairs from 1948 to 1959 and served in Tokyo and Geneva. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 82 BK]

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

BK101413 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The Indonesian Government has denounced Israeli aggression against Lebanon, stating that it is leading the world to the brink of a wider war, endangering international peace and stability.

In a statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta today, the Indonesian Government demanded that Israel immediately stop its aggression and withdraw its troops from Lebanon so as to restore Lebanese territorial integrity and save the Middle East and the world from a horrifying war.

The Foreign Affairs Department statement said that the Indonesian people were deeply concerned about the current situation in Lebanon and demanded that UN resolutions Nos. 508 and 509 be implemented.

SHIPPING RULE LEADING TO 'TIFF' WITH U.S.

BK060327 Hong Kong AFP in English 0216 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Suharyoni]

[Text] Jakarta, 6 June (AFP) -- A "tiff" is emerging between Indonesia and the United States over a government shipping rule that could lead to American and other foreign shipping lines losing millions of dollars. The ruling, which obliges all export and import commodities owned by the government to be transported by Indonesian vessels, has caused quite a stir among foreign shippers here.

It was imposed in the form of a presidential decree and was intended to help Indonesian shipping lines in the face of growing competition from foreign shippers, a sea communication department official said.

However, should Indonesian ships prove inadequate in the transportation of government-owned goods, there is still a [word indistinct] that foreign vessels will be used, the officials said.

The U.S. has presented an "aide memoire" to the foreign office here complaining that the ruling is bound to bring about adverse effects on American shipping lines, and describing it as "sheer flag discrimination."

However, according to official sources, the need for the decree should be understood by foreign shippers since they had hitherto made a lot of money while Indonesian shipping lines have suffered. "We are late in introducing such a policy as it should have been carried out long ago," the sources said.

They pointed out that in Japan, South Korea and some European countries the same policy was tightly implemented.

The government has helped expand the fleet of our major Indonesian shipping lines -- Jakarta Lloyd, Trikora Line, Gesuri Lloyd and Admiral Line -- by providing loans for the purchase of container ships, the sources said.

In its effort to conduct direct trade with buyer countries the government has names four big ports as export harbours -- Belawan (north Sumatra), Tanjung Priok (Jakarta), Tanjung Perak (east Java) and Ujungpandang (South Celebes).

The sources said the government was generally displeased over the quick negative reaction of foreign shipping lines. "They had better not eat the soup when it is still hot," they said, and added that in spite of the protests the rule would remain and would be implemented consistently.

The sources dismissed suggestions that the decree was against an international law banning discrimination in shipping practices. Being a sovereign state, Indonesia has the right to impose regulations which will help safeguard its national interests, they said.

Meanwhile, rumours are rife that the U.S. may consider sanctions against Indonesia if the ruling is strictly enforced, but Indonesia appears unshaken. "We are not closed to negotiations with those interested in this matter, but it must be understood that the policy is irrevocable," they said. They added they did not believe that the ruling would affect Indonesia's own foreign trade if the government was too rigid in implementing it.

A total of 22 foreign shipping lines in Jakarta will now no longer be able to make as much profit as they used to, but it is understood that the government has not closed the door on chartering their vessels if these are needed.

According to shipping officials an immediate problem may arise in the case of some commodities which have been paid for by foreign countries, such as rice, wheat and cotton. These commodities are being shipped by vessels flying foreign flags, the officials said. As an example they cited the case of wheat. Indonesia imports from the U.S. under the PL-480 aid program" and which allows the consignments to be sent here by a U.S. flag vessel.

However, the officials said, the government already has several alternatives to deal with problems arising from the new ruling, but they refused to say what these were.

The ruling is part of the government's policy of raising non-oil exports which have been declining since the end of last year due to the current world economic recession.

TROOPS AGAIN CROSS PAPUA NEW GUINEA BORDER

BK091319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Port Moresby, 9 Jun (AFP) -- Indonesian troops again crossed the Papua New Guinea (PNG) border at the weekend it was revealed here today.

But the latest encounter was the result of poor weather. A military helicopter carrying the military commander for the Irian Jaya Province, Brigadier General Sentosa, with 13 troops and two civilians was forced down at Wasengia Catholic mission, about 7 kilometers (4 miles) inside PNG on Saturday [5 June], government sources said. The helicopter was on its way from Jayapura to the central highlands of the Indonesian province. The helicopter landed in PNG on Saturday afternoon and was able to continue its journey within 2 hours.

The brigadier general apologised to the priests at the mission and told them he would also be apologising to the PNG Government.

Government sources said they were not treating the incident as a deliberate border crossing.

PNG Briefed on Violation Report

BK091411 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta today summoned the acting charge d'affaires of Papua New Guinea to brief him on the real situation of the report on violation of the common border. On the occasion, the Indonesian Government expressed its strong wish that the Papua New Guinea Government, in dealing with border problems, take more coordinated efforts to prevent the recurrence of incidents in future. The Indonesian Government also expressed the hope for understanding and cooperation of the Papua New Guinea Government on joint efforts to overcome border problems. This was announced by the Foreign Information Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Department today.

PNG Charges Denied

BK101049 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1030 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Jun (ANTARA) -- The Department of Foreign Affairs has denied charges by the government of Papua New Guinea that Indonesian troops had made border violations in hot pursuit of the self-styled OPM [Free Papua Movement] rebels who had fled into the neighbour country. The department Wednesday [9 June] summoned the PNG charge d'affaires ad interim to clarify the situation.

Issuing a press statement here Wednesday the department explained that, according to investigation, security troops of the armed forces of Indonesia on May 14, 15 and 21 did not carry out military operations in the common border area between Indonesia and PNG as claimed by the PNG Government.

According to reports received here, the rebel troops in October last year kidnaped 58 employees of the PT Hanurata logging company including a Malaysian national named Ling Thai Hoe.

These hostages were carried across the border into PNG by the rebels, the statement said. The people of Selmus village, who knew that the hostages were in PNG territory at their own initiative and effort, had freed their relatives kept hostage including the Malaysian national mentioned earlier in PNG territory.

Under a border agreement concluded between Indonesia and PNG in 1979 it was provided that in such cases the government of Papua New Guinea had the obligation to notify the Indonesian Government on the abuse of PNG territory by the rebel forces. But since October 1981 until May 14, 1982 the government of PNG had not notified the Indonesian Government about the matter until the people of the border village in Irian Jaya freed the hostages themselves detained by the rebels in PNG territory, the statement explained.

The Indonesian Government has always made efforts to strengthen relations and close cooperation and friendship with Papua New Guinea and the Indonesian Government will continue efforts towards this direction in the mutual interest of the two countries and their peoples aimed at materializing peace, stability and success in development in their respective countries.

For this reason the Indonesian Government greatly hopes that the government of PNG in dealing with border issues would carry out integrated efforts to prevent incidents like this in the future, the statement appealed.

The Indonesian Government also hopes for understanding and cooperation from the PNG Government in the efforts at resolving border issues, the statement of the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

RECENT MAJOR VOLCANO DAMAGE REPORTED

BK010853 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0809 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tasikmalaya, 1 Jun (ANTARA) -- The series of eruptions of the Mt. Galunggung volcano since April 5 till the end of May have claimed 27 deaths and caused material losses of rp. 10,532,899,500 as well as rendered 22 villages uninhabitable.

A spokesman of the Tasikmalaya regency disaster relief coordination command post, Apang Sofyan, said at the weekend the figures were as yet not final, as the volcano was still continuing its activity.

Mt. Galunggung until today is still shrouded in clouds, and still spewing smoke waves of sometimes white, sometimes soot-black or gray colour 500 metres up into the sky, interspersed by light tremors and explosions.

Refugees registered at the command post so far total 36,922 people for whom a daily RP, 5 million and 12 tons of rice have to be issued. The relief aid had come from the government and private donors, excluding incidental donations such as food ingredients, pastry, medicine, clothing and food items, which are generally doled out among the refugees equitably by the benefactors, he said. The coordination unit (satkorlak) has so far received funds amounting to RP, 259,942,440 and 1,199,063 kilograms of rice of which it has distributed or used RP, 222,638,595 and 468,793 kilograms of rice.

Speaking about the 27 deaths, the spokesman said they had died either in the rush of panic, particularly children being trampled on or squeezed, or been hit by rocks thrown up by the volcano, died in traffic accidents or from disease in refugee camps.

Giving details about material losses, he said 24 houses were smashed, 471 houses heavily and 9,141 others lightly damaged, 73 religious schools (madrasah) were seriously and 16 others lightly damaged, 21 religious boarding schools were heavily damaged, 83 mosques were wrecked and 24 others lightly damaged.

In addition to these losses, 418 hectares of ricefields were ruined, 151.3 hectares heavily and 70 hectares lightly damaged, 70 hectares of dry farms were badly and 26 hectares lightly damaged; 74.14 hectares of ponds were destroyed and 78.28 hectares heavily and lightly damaged, and 602.28 hectares of forestry lands were ruined and 55 hectares heavily damaged. Damage to roads included 1 kilometre destroyed, 11 kilometres heavily damaged, while 30 kilometres of irrigation canals were badly and 12 kilometres lightly damaged.

The 22 villages rendered inhabitable by the volcano eruptions include 10 in Cisayong district, 4 in Leuwisari district and 8 in Indihiang district, the official said.

Meanwhile, the situation around the volcano is still filled with uncertainty, with the volcanology institute still seeing no immediate end to the volcano's activity.

So far, some 302 families comprising 1,323 people have been transmigrated to Sekayu, Palembang, and Riau. Some 32,000 refugees are still being put up in barracks, tents, halls and emergency housing units in and around Tasikmalaya and Garut.

Other efforts being made to deal with the volcano's activity include the building of lava checkdams, which have now been completed to a total length of 7.5 kilometres in 13 locations, with a height of from 1.5 to 3 metres, at a cost of RP. 500 million in presidential aid funds.

BRIEFS

IRIAN JAYA CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION -- Jayapura, 28 May (ANTARA) -- The production of crude oil in Irian Jaya reached 17,925,708 barrels in 1981, comprising 586,057 barrels produced by Pertamina and 17,339,651 barrels exploited by foreign contractor companies. The head of the Sorong production unit of Pertamina, J. Surono, disclosed here Thursday that the revenues of the Sorong administration from the exploration and exploitation of oil by Pertamina and foreign contractors stood at RP, 419,627,504 in the form of the regional development contribution (Ipeda). Of the Ipeda derived from the oil sector, RP, 240,447,348 was from Pertamina, RP, 147,711,533 from Philips Petroleum Co-Indonesia, RP, 16,468,623 from Petromer Trend Corporation and RP, 15 million from Conoco. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0653 GMT 28 May 82 BK]

SINGAPOREASEAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

BK101331 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Senior officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today discussed a broad range of political and economic issues in preparation for the ministerial conference opening here Monday [14 June]

But the major issue -- Kampuchea -- will only be taken up tomorrow after the expected arrival here tonight of Singapore's permanent representative to the United Nations, Tommy Koh.

The UN representatives of the four other ASEAN members -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand -- have already joined their delegations for the important talks on Kampuchea.

Delegations from the ASEAN five split into two groups today: one, political, and the other structural and economic.

The Political Committee, which groups the heads of the foreign ministries in the five countries, reviewed regional and international issues that will be tackled in the ministerial talks. The issues include the situation in Afghanistan, the latest flareup in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraqi conflict and their impact on ASEAN's own search for peace and stability in the region and beyond. The officials also touched on the refugee problem with the Thai delegation drawing attention to the continued inflow of refugees from Kampuchea.

The second group, meanwhile, discussed the streamlining of the association's structure. The idea is to turn the Jakarta-based secretariat into a cohesive and action-oriented body. Also discussed were the reports of the various ASEAN committees which will be incorporated into the conference's final document.

On economic issues, the officials were concerned about the drift in the industrialised countries and its adverse impact on ASEAN countries, whose economies are based on private enterprise. They felt that the industrialised countries were not taking the problems of developing countries into account when framing their own economic policies.

Conference sources said ASEAN foreign ministers would stress, in their talks with their six so-called "dialogue partners" next Thursday and Friday, that the developed world should show greater awareness of the economic problems facing developing nations, particularly ASEAN producers of primary commodities. The "dialogue partners" are the United States, Canada, Japan, the European Economic Community, Australia and New Zealand.

When the senior officials discuss the Kampuchean problem tomorrow, they will be briefed by their UN delegates on this week's meeting in New York of the seven-nation Ad Hoc Committee on Cambodia set up after last year's UN special conference. The committee, comprising Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Sudan, was entrusted with the task of speeding up a Cambodian solution in line with UN resolutions.

Conference sources said Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who was the chairman of the conference, might soon visit Hanoi to seek Vietnam's cooperation in implementing the resolution which Vietnam has rejected as illegal. Vietnam also boycotted the UN conference.

The ASEAN standing committee, chaired by Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, will meet on Saturday to approve the annual report, the conference agenda and the recommendations of the various committees on economic and technical cooperation.

The ASEAN foreign ministers' conference will be formally opened by Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on Monday, over the next 2 days, the five foreign ministers will hold closed-door discussions.

COUNTRY'S BID FOR ASEAN SUMMIT CALLED 'NON-STARTER'

BK101233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The Philippine proposal for a summit of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) leaders will almost certainly be a non-starter at the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference next week, an ASEAN senior official said tonight.

The official told AFP after a day-long meeting of the ASEAN senior officials that the Philippines had revived the idea of a summit "in the lobbies" apparently to gauge the reaction of its four other partners: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, to the idea.

The Philippine thinking seems to be that if the reaction is encouraging, Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo can then raise it formally during the 3-day foreign ministers' conference opening Monday.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos first had already called for such a summit at the ASEAN economic ministers' meeting in Manila last month "to give a political boost" to the association's efforts to forge closer economic ties.

But the official said Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore had reacted coolly to the suggestion because they feel that a summit will not achieve any tangible results at this time.

Malaysia is particularly against such a proposal because if a summit is held, the venue is most likely to be Manila, since the last two were held in Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur in 1976 and 1977 respectively. But Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad has made it clear that he will not visit Manila until the Philippines takes constitutional steps to drop its claim to the east Malaysian state of Sabah.

President Marcos verbally renounced the claim at a Kuala Lumpur summit 5 years ago and said he was taking formal steps to drop it, but nothing seems to have been done.

Indonesia and Malaysia are also lukewarm since there is no major issue which warrants a heads of government meeting.

Thailand is understood to be willing to support the proposal provided there is a consensus among other ASEAN members. Thailand was disappointed that its own idea of an informal summit during the 200th Rattanakosin celebrations in Bangkok last April did not materialise but would apparently not be averse to a summit to highlight the Kampuchean crisis.

Judging by the reaction today, the senior official said he doubted whether Mr. Romulo would raise the issue formally, though he expected it to be brought up informally.

NPA BLAMED FOR NORTHERN SAMAR SLAYINGS

OW091323 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Military authorities today blamed the New People's Army [NPA] for the killing of 12 people and the wounding of 10 others during a Barangay benefit dance in Palapag, northern Samar last Thursday.

(?Previously), PC [Philippines Constabulary] Commander Brigadier General (Cesar Rigarin) reported to (Camb Kramar) this morning that the motive of the killings was revenge, following the arrests of two communists terrorists allegedly by CHDF members in the same town of June 2.

(Rigarin) said that the terrorists entered the Barangay benefit dance hall at Barangay (Kapakohan) and, without provocation, hacked and stabbed 22 victims, 12 of whom died.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 14, 1983

